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HENRY ADAMS  
OF  
SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND  
AND BRAINTREE, MASS.





*Church of Barton David, Somersetshire, England*



# HENRY ADAMS

OF SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND

AND BRAINTREE, MASS.

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## HIS ENGLISH ANCESTRY AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

COMPILED BY

J. GARDNER BARTLETT

FOR

EDWARD DEAN ADAMS

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## FOREWORD

**D**URING the score of years between the landing of the Pilgrims from *The Mayflower* in 1620 and the beginning of the English Revolution in 1641, about twenty-five thousand English emigrants crossed the Atlantic and became the founders of New England. In the election sermon at Boston in 1668, Hon. William Stoughton made the notable claim that "God sifted a whole Nation that He might send choice Grain into this Wilderness." Ninety per cent of this emigration came from the best elements of the great yeoman class in England which was derived most largely from the ancient pre-Norman stock of England whose blood was mainly of so-called Anglo-Saxon origin mingled with smaller strains from Danish and Briton ancestry. But New England's founders also included a goodly proportion of landed, commercial and professional gentry, and it is an astonishing fact that in 1640 the per cent of University Alumni in the population of New England was higher than that in England itself. Due to the extraordinary fertility of this stock, these twenty-five thousand founders became progenitors of a population of over three quarters of a million living in New England at the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, constituting over a third of the white population of the American Colonies.

For a period of two centuries following the founding of New England between 1620 and 1640, instances were very rare of any interest in the English origins of its founders. The stern struggle for existence in developing a wild and savage-infested wilderness, providing for a prolific posterity, and establishing a new nation absorbed the thoughts and energies of our ancestors to the exclusion of such matters as ancestral

history. But about 1830 there arose in New England an interest to trace back family lines to the progenitors to these shores, and about twenty years later a further curiosity developed to ascertain the old homes in England of these pioneers of the New World. This ancestral interest has continually increased during the past century, especially since 1900, due in a large measure to the organization of various American hereditary-patriotic societies.

Among the sturdy yeomen of England who participated in the founding of New England was HENRY ADAMS, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1638 and became ancestor of a large Adams family among whom there have been many individuals of distinction. During the past century at least four erroneous claims have been made concerning the place of his origin and his ancestry in England. In 1823 his descendant, President John Adams, erected a monument in Quincy, Mass., to his immigrant ancestor, Henry Adams, the inscription stating that he "took flight from the Dragon persecution in Devonshire in England." In 1853 a long pedigree was published setting forth the descent of the emigrant Henry Adams from a landed Adams family at Fenn in Stoke-Gabriel, Co. Devon, claimed (erroneously) to be derived from the ancient baronial family of Ap Adam of Beverstone and Tidenham, Co. Gloucester; several years later it was shown that the alleged particular connection of Henry Adams with this family was false and rested on forged evidences. About 1900 the late Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, conjectured that the immigrant Henry Adams may have come from near Braintree, Co. Essex, but this supposition was soon proved to be erroneous. Finally in November 1923, an old farm cottage at Flore in Northamptonshire was announced as the ancestral home of Henry Adams, in a syndicated newspaper article published in America by the Sul-

grave Institution. This organization had unfortunately been induced to purchase this Flore cottage as an Anglo-American shrine, on the mistaken representations of two English journalists who erroneously claimed it was the ancestral home of Henry Adams. Previous researches by the writer had shown that the emigrant Henry Adams was a son of John Adams of Barton St. David in Somersetshire and that the Adams family had long been located in that vicinity. After fifteen months of representations on the matter to the Sulgrave Institution, on 3 February 1925 that organization officially acknowledged in the public press of America their error regarding the Flore cottage and repudiated it as the ancestral home of Henry Adams.

Subsequent researches in England by Col. Charles E. Banks have established beyond question that the emigrant Henry Adams was a native of Barton St. David and that at least three generations of his ancestors resided in this parish for over a century prior to his emigration to New England in 1638. The results of these investigations by Colonel Banks are herewith presented, together with a genealogical account of Henry Adams and his children and grand-children, correcting numerous errors in previously printed works. A few lines are also carried down to include notices of some of the most eminent descendants, who have been noted for great and forceful abilities, distinguished public service, lofty patriotism, and strong independence of character.

Although the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of the emigrant Henry Adams have been ascertained with certainty, it has seemed best to number the emigrant as the first generation in the history of the family in America, according to the usual genealogical custom.

*Boston, Mass.*  
9 April, 1927

J. GARDNER BARTLETT

## PART ONE





*Church of Barton David from Churchyard*



## THE ADAMS FAMILY OF SOMERSETSHIRE

### THEIR ANCESTRAL HOME

*By Charles Edward Banks*



It is probable that records of the surname Adam or Adams can be found in most of the counties of England since the period of Edward I (1272-1307), in whose reign the adoption of fixed, hereditary family surnames commenced to be general. Thenceforward the name is of frequent occurrence in all classes of documentary records throughout the realm. As it is a name derived from the first-mentioned man in the Bible, it became one of the English hereditary, family surnames of patronymic origin, Adams being simply an abbreviated form of Adam's son (*i.e.*, son of Adam), as in a similar way were derived Peters (or Peterson, *i.e.*, son of Peter), Williams (or Williamson, *i.e.*, son of William), etc. Such patronymic surnames generally appear in the personal form during the fourteenth century, as William Adam, Thomas Peter, John William, etc.; but during the fifteenth century the abbreviated patronymic became well established, as William Adams, Thomas Peters, John Williams, etc.

The subsidy roll\* of 1 Edward III (1327) is the earliest list extant in England with the names of most of the householders in the mass of the population. The lists for the eastern half of Somersetshire in this subsidy show eight Adams,

\*Subsidy, a tax granted to the Crown by Parliament for raising money for specified purposes.



*viz.*: Thomas Adam of Brewham, 2 s.; Sybill Adam of Weston, 1 s.; William Adam of Othery, 6 d.; Henry Adam of Sutton Mallett, 1 s.; Roger Adam of Sutton Mallett, 1 s.; William Adam of Dinder, 6 d.; Richard Adam of Limington, 1 s.; Richard Adam of Batcombe, 1 s. (Somerset Record Society, Vol. 3.)

With the numerous as well as widely scattered clans bearing the name of Adams in England we shall spend no further space in discussing their origins or connections, but confine consideration to a family of Adams which lived in Somersetshire from an early date, contemporary with others bearing the name elsewhere, and especially to a branch of the family resident in the parish of Barton David for over a century prior to the emigration of Henry Adams to New England in 1638.

At the extreme eastern end of the moors of Somersetshire where once (ages ago) water covered the land and where the lake dwellers of that region in ages past developed a civilization peculiar to themselves, the little parish known as Bertona was in existence prior to the time of the Norman Conquest of 1066. It was situated seven miles southeast from Glastonbury whose famous abbey had been established centuries previously, cradling the earliest foundations of Christian civilization in Britain. At one time Bertona looked across this inland lake to Avalon, the Isle of Glaston, and its famous Torr.\* When William, the Norman Duke, laid his conquering hand on this ancient British territory, the land had been reclaimed from the over-lying waters, and marsh and moorland had been retrieved for the use of land dwellers. In the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), Alestan, a Saxon thane, held as part of Bertona, one of the numerous manors bestowed

\*Torr; a Celtic word for a high hill.

Barton David  
as Described in  
Domesday, 1086

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7 yelob p. i. hida. 7 1/2. 11. cap. q. ibi te in dno. cu. i. seruo. vi.  
bord. lbi. 11. ac pra. 7 1000. ac silu. Valur. 7 uat. 11. lbi.

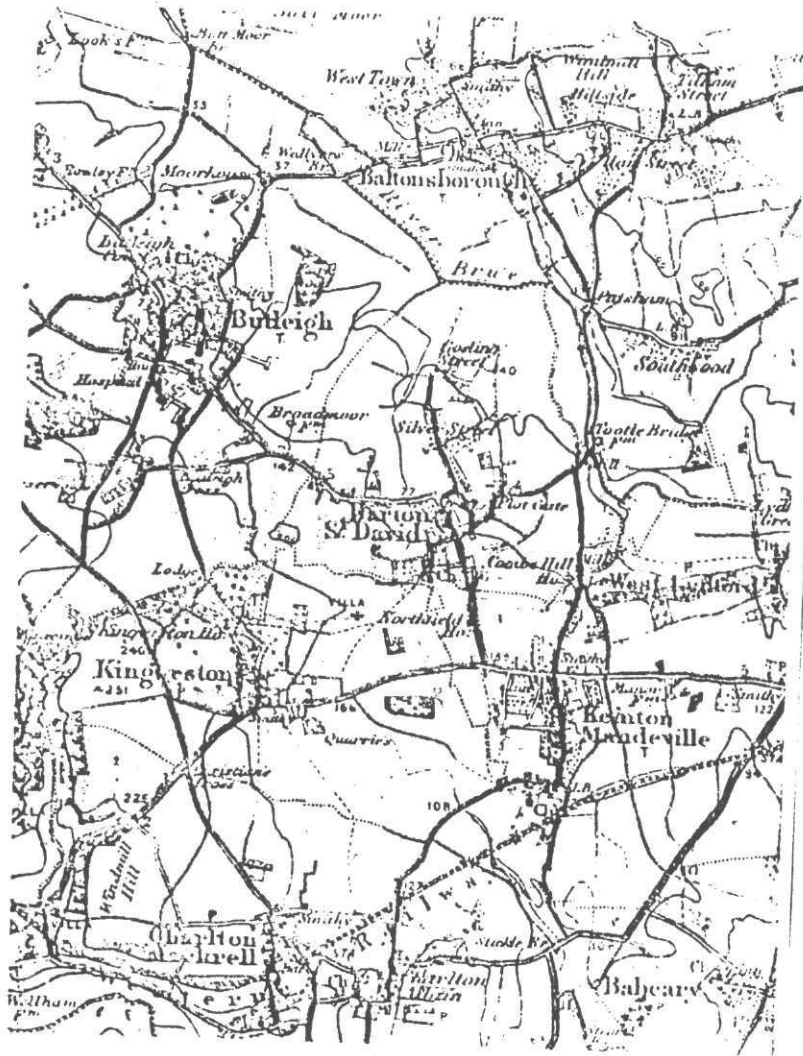
Willelmus de ho. Willelmus t. riebald tenet l. h. t. 7 yelob  
p. u. hida. 7 1/2. 11. cap. In dno. e. i. cap. 7 u. serui. 7 u. uat.  
7 u. bord. 7 u. coler. cu. u. cap. lbi. 20. ac pra. 7 1000. ac p. stur.  
Silu. i. q. 15. 7 dmi. q. lac. Valur. 100. solid. Modo. 100. sol.  
7 1/2. l. h. t. iacob in bar. wela manet. Willelmus de moion. nec

• potest uide separari.  
Ernest tenet de ho. Beate. 7 Godwin tenet l. h. t. 7 yelob  
p. i. hida. 7 una. 7 1/2. 11. cap. lbi. e. i. cap. cu. 11. bord.  
7 molin. 1000. den. Valur. 7 uat. 1000. solid.

Norman tenet de ho. Beate. 7 Alestan tenet l. h. t. 7 yelob  
p. i. hida. 7 dmi. 7 1/2. 11. cap. In dno. e. i. cap. 7 u. uat. 7 u.  
bord. cu. i. cap. lbi. molin. 1000. v. solid. 7 1000. ac pra. 7 1000.  
ac p. stur. Valur. 100. solid. Modo. 100. solid.

In hoc ad uat. elon. 1. l. h. t. lbi. e. i. hida. Comest. moio  
Ipso Rog. tenet Beate. 7 Saulf tenet l. h. t. 7 yelob p. vi.  
hida. 7 1/2. 11. cap. In dno. e. i. cap. 7 u. serui. 7 u. uat.  
7 u. bord. cu. i. cap. lbi. molin. 1000. 20. solid. 7 1/2. ac pra.

p. stur. 1000. q. 15. 7 u. q. lac. Valur. 7 uat. 1000.  
Willelmus de ho. Beate. 7 Godwin tenet l. h. t. 7 yelob  
p. u. hida. 7 1/2. 11. cap. In dno. e. i. cap. cu. i. seruo. 7 u. uat.  
7 u. bord. cu. i. cap. lbi. 1000. ac pra. 7 1000. ac p. stur.  
Valur. 7 uat. 1000. solid.



Map of Part of Somersetshire





after the Norman Conquest upon Roger de Corcelle, a Norman feudal baron and follower of William the Conqueror. In the Domesday Survey of 1086 this manor in Bertona is thus described:

"Norman holds of Roger [de Corcelle], Bertona. Alestan held it in the time of King Edward and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is two carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and there are two villeins and four cottagers, with one plough. There is a mill of five shillings rent, and twenty-four acres of meadow, and as many of pasture. It was worth forty shillings, now thirty shillings." \*

The diminutive character of this little Saxon manor or lordship is thus particularly expressed in the language of the period. It comprised 240 acres of cultivated land, 120 acres of the Lord's land, and 48 acres of pasture and meadow. If we may interpret this Domesday description, there were then probably six houses for the occupation of the tenantry in addition to the one belonging to Norman, Lord of the Manor, who rendered service to the Overlord, Roger de Corcelle. A mill on the Brew, a little stream which divided Bertona from Baltunesberge, ground wheat for the villeins and cottagers, perhaps nearing 50 persons. Bertona is now Barton David and Baltunesberge is Baltonsborough. In the subsequent administrative divisions of the county, Barton was a tithing in the Hundred of Catsash. The accompanying map will serve to show the topography and relationship of these several par-

\* Geld; a Saxon tax to the Crown. Hide; a Saxon variable measure of land, which has been computed at about 250 acres in the Domesday Survey of Somersetshire. Arable; cultivated land. Carucate; a variable measure of land, supposed to be ploughed by 4 pair of oxen in a day, and in Somersetshire about 120 acres. Demesne; the private land of the Lord of the Manor in distinction to the holdings of his peasantry. Villeins and cottagers; peasants and serfs of the manors. ("Domesday Studies, Somersetshire," by R. W. Eyton.) Domesday also describes another manor in Bertona, held then by Edmund, the son of Pagan, and in Saxon times by Jadulf.

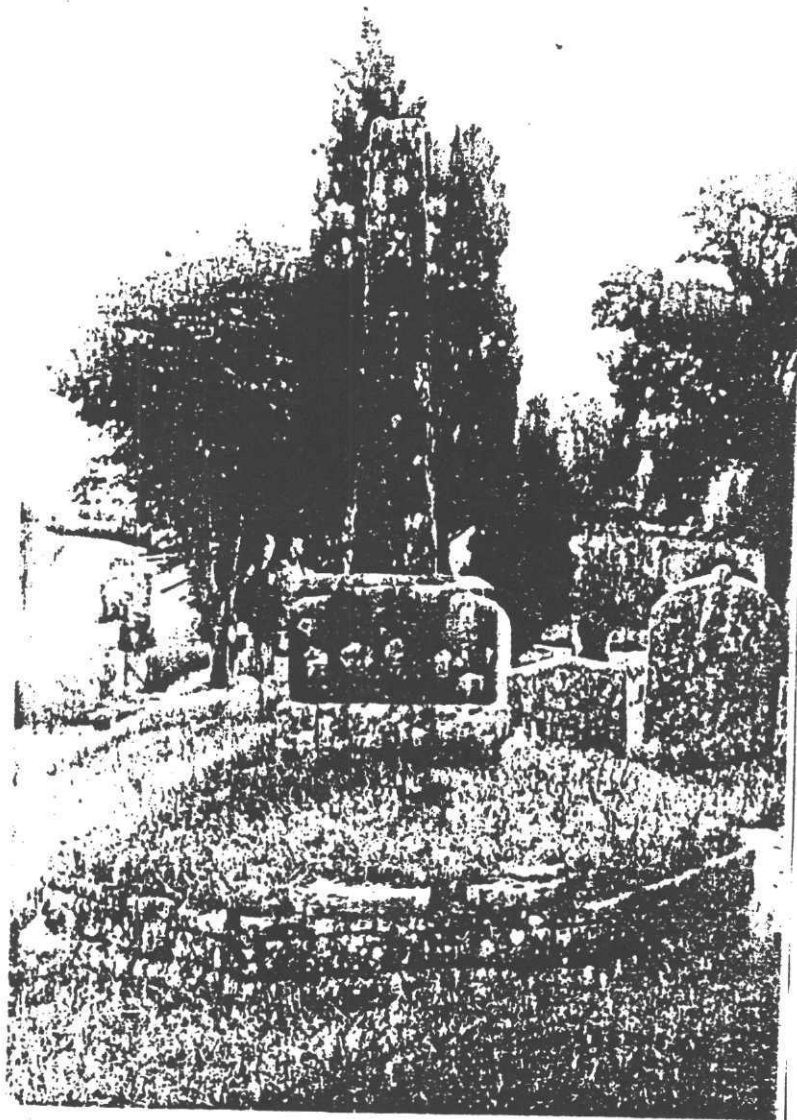
ishes. Collinson, the county historian, writing about 1790, gives the following account of this parish:

### BARTON-DAVID

So called from the dedication of its church, is a small parish five miles east from Somerton, and seven southeast from Glastonbury. It is situated on the banks of the river Brew, which divides it from Baltonsbury, in a low but fruitful country, well wooded with fine, large elm trees, and sufficiently watered. The number of houses is about forty, many of them very neat dwellings, and of inhabitants nearly two hundred and twenty. This parish furnishes few subjects either in antiquity or in natural history that merit particular remark. The manor was sometime held of the Abbey of Glastonbury by the family of Appulton, many of whose estates descended by a coheiress to that of Pyne. It now belongs to the Rev. Mr. Wightwick in right of his wife, late Mrs. Keate of Somerton.\* The living is a rectory in the deanery of Cary, and was valued in 1292 at sixteen marks. The Rev. Mr. Foster is patron and incumbent. The church, which is dedicated to St. David, is a small Gothic building, sixty-three feet in length and seventeen in breadth, consisting of a nave, chancel and small aisle, covered with tiles. At the west end there stands an octangular tower forty-five feet high, containing four bells. The north door-way is composed of a fine arch of Saxon workmanship. In the churchyard is a tomb to the memory of the Bush family, and an ancient stone cross. ("History and Antiquities of Somersetshire," Vol. II, pp. 64-65.)

The accompanying illustrations of the exterior of the church show the special features mentioned by Collinson, but he did scant justice to some of its individual architecture. The octagonal tower is almost unique in England. The "ancient stone cross," which he does not describe, had carved on it the figure of St. David, with the bishop's mitre and in ecclesiastical

\* In 1861, the Manor property was held by Mr. Francis H. Dickinson and Mrs. Colston jointly. Mr. John J. Bond succeeded to the Colston interests, and at the present time (1927) Captain William Francis Dickinson, J. P., 28, Victoria St., Westminster, London, is the principal landowner.



*Ancient Cross of St. David in Barton David Churchyard*





robes. In his right hand was held the shepherd's crook, symbolical of his office, and from a girdle suspended his wallet to contain alms collected for the poor. Over all was a canopy protecting this figure from storms or other injury. Most of the detail of this effigy has succumbed to the elements in the course of centuries. No Adams stones are to be found in the churchyard; gravestones were not used much before 1600. The cross was considered to be a memorial to all buried in the churchyard.

Barton has the significance of a farm, or enclosure for crops, sometimes adjoining church property, and may be a part of the glebe land of the vicarage. At the time of Domesday, as now, Barton was one of the smallest parishes in south-eastern Somerset. Surrounding it were the parishes of Baltonesberge, Lideford, Chinwardestone, Boduchelei and Ceorlatona, as called at the Conquest, and now known respectively as Baltonsborough, West Lideford, Kingweston, Butleigh and Charlton Adam. The name Barton, being descriptive of a particular type of farm, necessarily had numerous namesakes not only in Somerset but in other parts of England. There is a Barton near Taunton in Somerset, and in order to prevent confusion the Barton parish we are considering came to be known after the name of its patron saint, the famous Welsh Ecclesiastic, St. David of Wales. It is the only church in England dedicated to him and was therefore particularized as Barton St. David.\* As in other similar instances where the parish had a generic name to which was added the saint's name for

\* Fastest through trains between Paddington Station, London, and Wells (120 miles), take over three hours. Wells Cathedral is a magnificent edifice. A bus runs hourly the six miles from Wells to Glastonbury, where ruins of the ancient abbey still remain. Motors may be secured there for the six-mile ride to Barton St. David. It can be conveniently reached also from Bristol or Exeter.

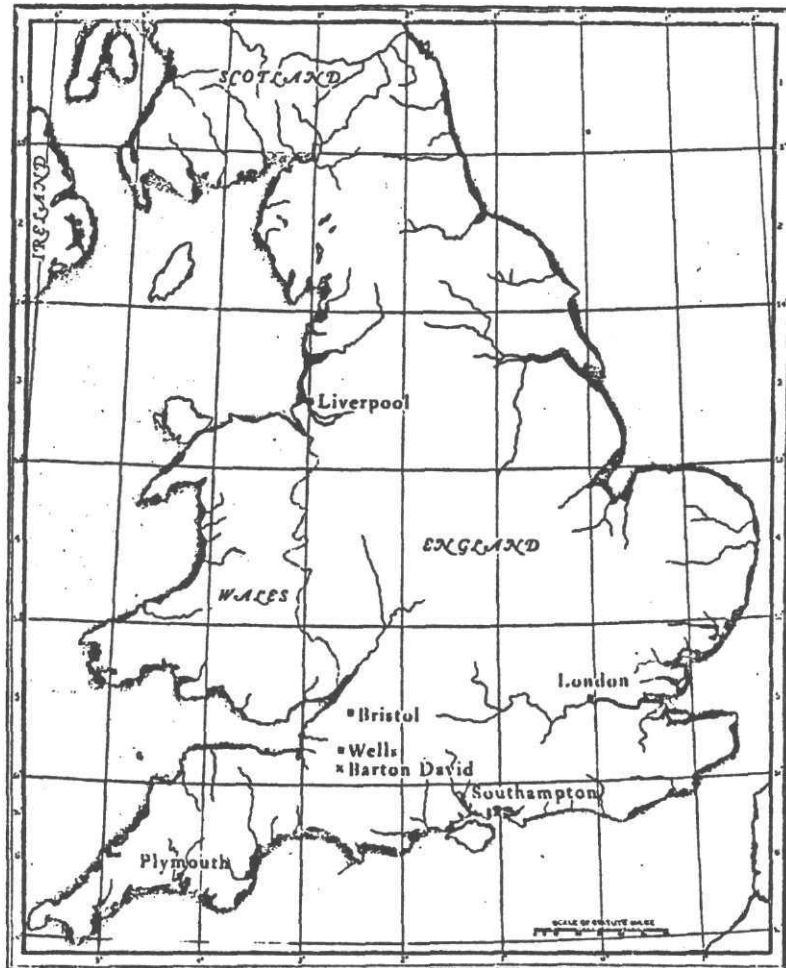
identification, the word "saint" was gradually dropped and the parish became known generally as Barton David or, familiarly by its inhabitants, as Barton Davy. It was also called Barton in the Moor. It was during the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603) that the use of the form "Barton David" came into general vogue in both the civil and ecclesiastical records pertaining to this very ancient parish.

In the County of Somerset are four ancient manors named Charlton (earlier Cherleton) which existed at the time of Domesday (1086). At a later period, in order to differentiate them, to each was applied the name of the family holding the manor, whence they became severally known as Charlton-Adam (or East Charlton), Charlton-Mackrell (or West Charlton), Charlton-Musgrave and Charlton-Canville (now Charlton-Horethorne).

The church of Barton St. David lies two miles north of the church of Charlton-Adam. The latter parish derived the qualifying addition to its name during the twelfth century in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), from a Lord of the Manor named Adam, whose descendants flourished there for several generations under the name of Fitz Adam, and in some records in the thirteenth century the parish is termed Cherleton-Fitz Adam. From evidences in the ancient cartulary\* of the Priory of Bruton in Somersetshire and in several cases in the Plea Rolls for Somersetshire, the appended pedigree of this Fitz Adam family during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries has been compiled.†

\* Cartulary; a volume of charters or deeds.

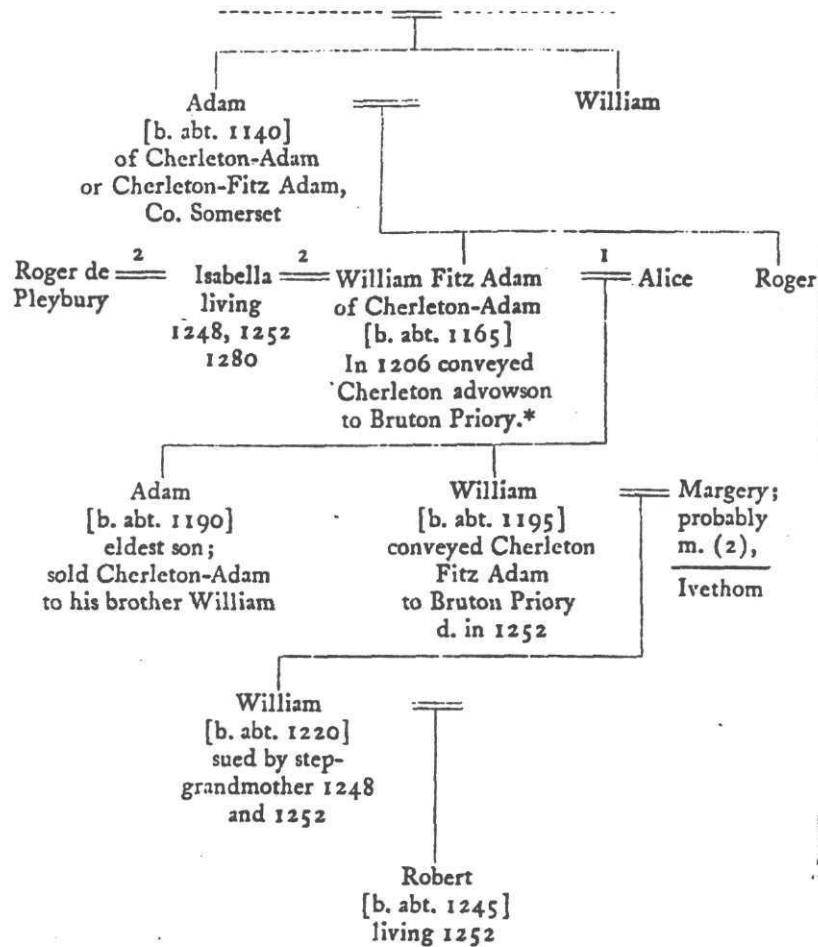
† See "Cartulary of Prior of Bruton," Nos. 184-192, 201, 202, 210-213, in Somerset Record Society, vol. 8; also "Somersetshire Pleas, 1201-1256," Nos. 1388, 1390, 1447, 1451, in Somerset Record Society, vol. 11.



*Outline Map of England*



## PEDIGREE OF FITZ ADAM OF CHARLTON-ADAM, SOMERSETSHIRE



A family known as Fitz Adam in the thirteenth century would eventually evolve into Adams late in the fourteenth century, in accordance with the general process of transformation of patronymics into fixed, hereditary family surnames

\* Advowson; the right to nominate the rector or vicar of a parish.

during that century throughout England. It is to be supposed that there were other younger sons in the generations given in the above pedigree and it is natural that by 1500 there were a large number of yeoman descendants named Adams in the vicinity. The law of primogeniture, imposed on English families for centuries, caused the gradual elimination from pedigrees of the descendants of the younger sons of the senior line. This social system maintained a landed aristocracy descending through the senior male line of a family, while the junior branches were omitted by the heralds in each succeeding "visitation," as of no social importance, so such records of them have not been preserved in the pedigrees at the College of Arms.

Among the pedigrees recorded by the Heralds of the College of Arms in the Visitation of Devonshire in 1564 is the ancestry of Nicholas<sup>12</sup> Adams (b. about 1540) of Fenn in Tunstall and Stoke Gabriel, Co. Devon. This pedigree makes this Nicholas<sup>12</sup> Adams\* fifth in descent from a John<sup>7</sup> Adams who acquired this estate of Fenn by marriage about 1450, and this line is probably correct. The pedigree also states that this John<sup>7</sup> Adams was a son of a Sir John<sup>6</sup> Adams of Cherleton-Adam, Co. Somerset, but erroneously traces the latter's ancestry through five generations at Cherleton-Adam back to one Sir John<sup>1</sup> Ap Adam and his wife Elizabeth de Gurnay, heiress to vast estates in Somersetshire, Dorsetshire and Glou-

\*An Adams pedigree was made public in America about 1853, claiming that this Nicholas<sup>12</sup> Adams had a younger brother John<sup>12</sup> Adams and that the latter was father of Richard,<sup>13</sup> grandfather of William<sup>14</sup> and great-grandfather of Henry Adams the emigrant to America. This apocryphal connection was first printed on pages 39-40 of vol. 7 of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (January 1853), and has been constantly reprinted for nearly seventy-five years. An old manuscript copy of this pedigree is in the New York Public Library.



*Adams Coat-of-Arms*

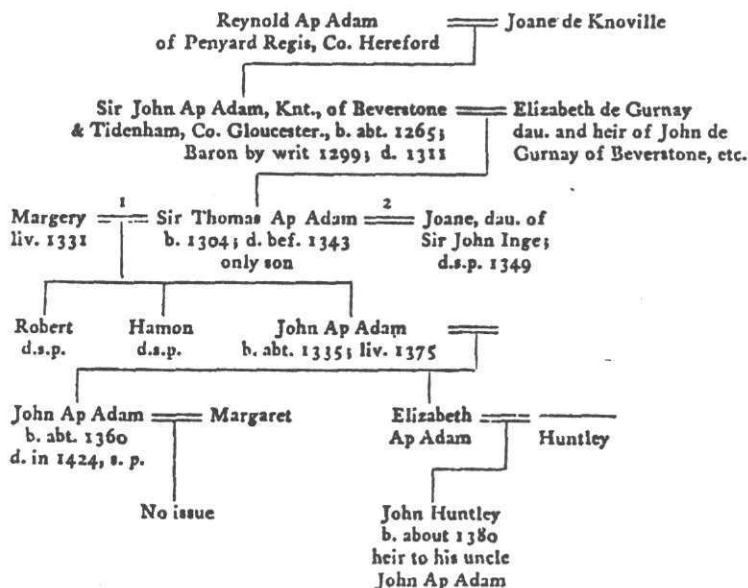




cestershire.\* The five generations given at Cherleton-Adam are incorrect as detailed in this visitation pedigree; but it is quite probable that John<sup>7</sup> Adams of Fenn, Co. Devon, may have been descended from the FITZ ADAM family of Cherleton-Adam whose early pedigree has been previously given. The ancient arms ascribed to the ancestors of Nicholas<sup>12</sup> Adams by the Heralds at this visitation in 1564 are: *Or, a lion rampant between six cross-crosslets, sa., within a bordure engrailed of the second.* These arms are depicted in the accompanying illustration. The College of Arms of England, upon

## \* PEDIGREE OF AP ADAM

(The following pedigree, substantiated by contemporary evidences, appears on pp. 179-181 of vol. 1 of "The Complete Peerage," Edition of 1910. By his marriage Sir John Ap Adam acquired vast estates in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, but the family never had the manor of Cherleton-Adam.)



(It will thus be apparent that this Ap Adam family ended by an heiress in 1424.)

request for an opinion, officially states that the coat-of-arms of the Adams family of Somersetshire, as here delineated, was a formal recognition by the Heralds in 1564 that the arms had been in use by the paternal ancestors of the family, and a confirmation as such for the continued use of them.

Of the hundreds of unknown, unrecorded descendants of this ancient Fitz Adam family of Cherleton (now Charlton) Adam, one of them living in Barton David in 1500 as Adams was just as much a Fitz Adam as the eldest sons of the eldest sons who inherited the landed estates. We shall probably never know how this line ran back to the first Fitz Adam of Cherleton-Adam, but we can say that it was joined to the ancestral "tree" by as good a "twig" as any other branch of the parent stock. The motive which developed this social system was the establishment and perpetuation of a landed aristocracy. The eldest son was allowed to inherit his father's landed estate while his brothers cultivated it for his benefit, and their children and grandchildren in turn, gradually sinking lower in the social scale, became ciphers in the family, negligible in the community except as "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

One ADAMS, baptismal name not ascertained, born about 1475, living in the parish of Barton David, was the father of at least two sons—Robert and John Adams, of the yeoman class like scores of their own name and blood then living in this section of Somersetshire. They cultivated leasehold farms in Barton St. David as tenants of an Appleton family who long held the manor under the proprietary lordship of the Abbot of Glastonbury as owner of the chief fee. They subsisted on the products of the soil and the raising of sheep and

cattle. Their homes were the simple, picturesque stone cottages of one story with thatched roofs, identical with the many which still dot the countryside of that county. These two brothers, as assumed, had attained sufficient standing in the community to be enumerated in the Muster Roll of 1539 and to be assessed in the Subsidy of the same period, the only ones of the family name so distinguished. Of the two, Robert can be first considered and eliminated. In the Muster Roll of the Tithing of Barton, Somersetshire, in 1539, Robert Adams was classified among the able archers charged with "fynding harnes, bowys & arows," and he is credited with a "bowe & VI Ar" (rows.) (Accounts, E-101; 59/21, Public Record Office, London.) At some later time unknown it appears that he removed to the adjoining parish of Butleigh where he died in 1557, leaving a will of which an abstract is appended:

The will of Robert Adams of Butleygh, Co. Somerset, husbandman, dated 8 Apr. 1557. To be buried in the churchyard of Butleygh. To the church of Butleygh xij d. To our mother church of Welles iij d. To Wm. Barrat my best cote. To Em Burdam a pann of a gallen, which pan my wyf shall have as longe as she levethe. To every godchild iiij d. To Thomas Pery my best hosse. To John Harrys my second hosse. To Phillippe Pery a platter. To Lenard Hodge a shert. To Thomas Jones a shert. The residue of all my goods I give to Joan my wife, whom I make my lawful executrix. Witnesses: Sir Richard Berser, Curate, William Strowde, Thomas Perry, with others. Proved 2 Aug. 1557. (Wells Probate Records, vol. X, p. 16.)

This will shows that Robert Adams was a tenant farmer, had no land to bequeath, but more important, that he left no issue. This eliminates him in the line of ancestry and leaves John Adams of Barton David as the only available Adams for ancestor of the then existing family in that parish.



Shakespeare's references to the use of the bow as a warlike weapon are fairly numerous, and show a good knowledge of the subject, though the glory of the longbow as *the* weapon of the English had by this time departed.



Longbow-men. From a broadsheet (Wood 401 in the Bodleian Library).

The following is a fine description of the order of battle, while Richard's exhortation to the archers is terse but to the point :

I will lead forth my soldiers to the plain,  
And thus my battle shall be ordered :  
My foreward shall be drawn out all in length  
Consisting equally of horse and foot ;  
Our archers shall be placed in the midst.  
(*Rich. III*, v. iii. 292-6)

Fight, gentlemen of England ! fight, bold yeomen !  
Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head !  
Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood ;  
Amaze the welkin with your broken staves.  
(*ibid.* 339-42)

*Longbow Men and Billman*





#### THE ANCESTRY OF HENRY ADAMS OF BRAINTREE, MASS.

I. JOHN<sup>1</sup> ADAMS of Barton David, born probably about 1500 to 1505, is named in the Muster Roll for the Tithing of Barton, Somersetshire, 1539, quoted above, and is classed among the "able bylmen fyndyng harnys" (that is, equipments of that rank), and he is credited with supplying a "bowe." The material valuation of persons listed in the Muster Roll at that period was as follows:— those possessing land of the annual value of £5 to £10 were charged with supplying one bow with a sheaf of arrows; those possessing goods between £10 and £20 in value were charged with supplying the same weapons. It can be said that John Adams, probably only a copyholder in the manor, came in this latter class, having personal property to that amount. The smaller sort, like husbandmen and craftsmen, not having sufficient value in goods to be assessed to one whole furniture, were induced by "good persuasions withal" and "love of their country" to join together by two or three or more to provide either pike, bow or arquebus. The Muster Roll of the Tithing of Barton St. David in 1539 contains in all twenty-one names of able-bodied men between the ages of 16 and 60 who were of sufficient financial ability to provide arms and armor, but it is not assumed that this list comprised all the able-bodied men of the parish able to bear arms, such as laborers and servants. (Accounts, E-101; 59/21, Public Record Office, London.)

The Subsidy Rolls of the Hundred of Catsash, (which are the equivalent of our modern tax lists), give little help in the solution of this family history. The earliest examined related to the first year of Edward III (1327), in which only six persons were listed and taxed as property owners in Barton St. David, and two of these were ecclesiastics. None bearing



the name of Adam(s) appears there in this roll. The subsidy rolls of the reign of Henry VIII for Somersetshire are few and in a generally decayed state, rendering examination difficult and somewhat inconclusive. Those for 1542 and 1543 are badly damaged, especially in a section comprising Barton, but there still can be read the names of Robert "Adamps" and Alys Adams, widow, owning taxable property in the shape of "goods," and after that date the name of Adams does not appear in any subsidy for that parish. This seems to establish conclusively that the family were copyholders of the manor and not freeholders. The Alys Adams above named may be the widow of John<sup>1</sup> Adams, of whose death and the settlement of whose estate no record has survived. In the Muster Roll of 1569 the name of Adams does not appear in the parish list. At that date archers were becoming obsolete as effective in warfare and muskets had been recently introduced, and it may be that the males of this family were not in possession of the new military arm—the matchlock.

The pedigree of the Adams family of New England will therefore begin with JOHN<sup>1</sup> ADAMS of Barton David, and his wife ALICE (as assumed).

Child:

2. i. HENRY<sup>2</sup>, born in Barton David about 1531, according to his own testimony.
2. HENRY<sup>2</sup> ADAMS (1. John<sup>1</sup>), born in Barton David about 1531, lived in one of the most momentous centuries of modern English history. It was the period of the Reformation of the Church under the guidance of Henry VIII, the dissolution of the Roman religious establishment and the expulsion of the abbots, friars and nuns from the various ab-

Muster Roll,  
Tithing of Barton, 1539

The Tithings of Barton

Alle the freemen of Barton  
Garnes brynges a yow

Freemen of Barton	Freemen of Barton
Thomas Allen	born 6 y
John Parkelet	born 21 y
John Aker	born
Christopher Gregory	born 6 y
John Duff	born
Thomas Duff	born 6 y
William Duff	born
John Duff	born 6 y
William Duff	born

Alle the freemen of Barton  
Garnes brynges a yow

Freemen of Barton	Freemen of Barton
John Duff	born
William Duff	born 6 y
John Duff	born
John Duff	born
Thomas Duff	born 6 y
John Duff	born
John Duff	born 6 y

Alle the freemen of Barton  
Garnes brynges a yow

Freemen of Barton	Freemen of Barton
John Duff	born 6 y
John Duff	born 6 y
Thomas Duff	born
John Duff	born 6 y



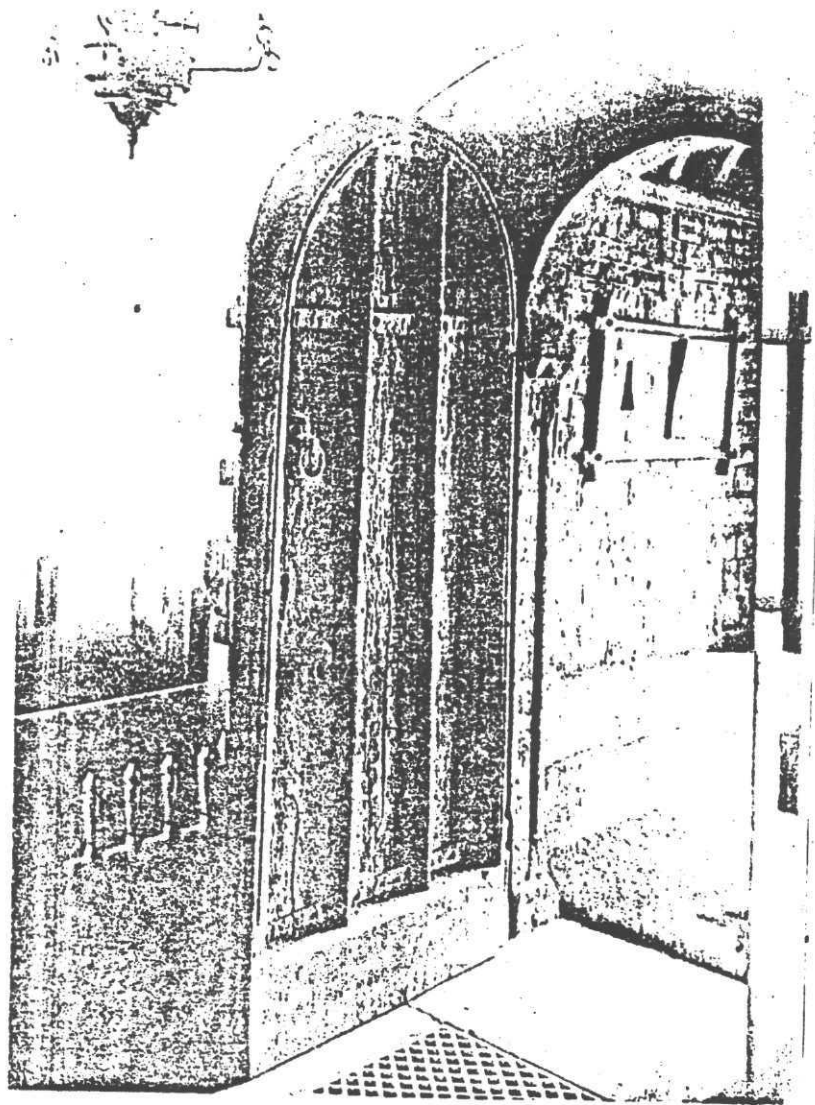
beys, priories and convents of the Realm. In his reign England abjured popery and adopted a religion protesting its independence of, and separation from, Romish supremacy and practices. The little church and the manor, in which his forefathers had been worshippers and tenants, were then appanages of the powerful Abbot of Glastonbury, whose abbey had been confiscated by the King. At the age of eight this young boy was to be an eyewitness of one of the most horrible tragedies of that locality, when the ruthless monarch, grasping for the last ounce of the accumulated wealth of these dissolved monasteries, made his fateful demand on Richard Whiting, the last of Glastonbury's abbots, for delivery of the abbey's alleged wealth. It is impossible to believe that the short walk of six miles from Barton David to Glastonbury was not traversed by Henry Adams and his father in the middle of the month of November 1539, to see the tragic ending of this aged and protesting abbot, who was pleading his innocence of concealment of gold and jewels in his trial for treason, and to witness his awful punishment decreed by an informal tribunal. On 15 Nov. 1539, condemned by his captors, this premier abbot of England, who in his days of former splendor went abroad with a cavalcade of a hundred subordinates, was drawn on a hurdle up a declivity of Glastonbury's Tor where he was hanged, beheaded and quartered for refusing to deliver the conventual plate of the abbey. Father and son could have seen the abbot's head set upon the gate of the abbey and his quarters sent to Wells, Bath, Ilchester and Bridgewater as a warning to recalcitrant ecclesiastics to obey the orders of this new Fidei Defensor, now proclaimed Head of the Church. Doubtless this was a harrowing recollection for all of his youthful days. The presumed death of his

father prior to 1543 came before Henry Adams had reached his twelfth year. There is little of record to relate about the quiet life led by a husbandman of a small English village. In his little parish church, of which he was to become its principal officer of the peace, he saw the use of the new prayer book approved by young Edward VI for the few years of his pathetic reign, and after this King's death was an onlooker at the reversal of the Protestant tide when "Bloody Mary" and her Spanish consort tried to stem the results of her father's and brother's apostasy. He saw in 1558 the accession of the great Queen Elizabeth and the repercussion following her adoption of the ideals of the Reformation inaugurated by her dreaded father. Henry Adams lived during nearly 40 years of the reign of this queen "of famous memory" as the legal phraseology of the succeeding period described her.

By the fortunate discovery in 1924 of a large collection of ecclesiastical records of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, while these investigations were in progress, these documents long lost in the Diocesan Registry furnished enough information to continue the family story without "probably" and "undoubtedly" as qualifying adjectives. These documents, however, are greatly lacking in some important years as well as in some desired facts and proofs, but the main line of descent is legally established from this point.

We have no further information about Henry Adams for forty years when a chance reference shows him as bondsman. On 27 Aug. 1574 a license of marriage was granted to John Bevell of Baltesborough, husbandman, and Alice Harde of Aishecotte, maiden, with the following sureties:

"Obligentur Willmus Smith de Baltesborough cutler et Henricus Adams de Barton in com. Somrset husbandman et



*Ancient Saxon Doorway, Church of Barton David*



d'cus John Bevell." This may indicate some relationship, bondsmen being usually kinsmen.

The next reference, twelve years later, reveals him as tithing man of Barton David—a tax gatherer for the parish with the powers of a constable. On 25 May 1586 he was a witness in one of the usual cases of slander and defamation of character which fill the pages of the Bishop's Consistory Courts at that period. It was in the suit of Cheverell vs. Ludwell, two of the principal families of Barton David, and his testimony is here given verbatim as interesting not only as relates to him but as an example of the legal practice of the reign of Elizabeth in the matter of recording evidence of witnesses.

Diocesan Registry  
Bath and Wells  
Deposition Book 21  
Henricus Addams

poch' de Barton David, Bathon et Wells  
dioc', Agricola, ubi moram fecit a na<sup>te</sup> sue,  
ibm oriundus, etats lv annor' aut circiter,  
libe' condiconis tests jurat et dicit qd

25 May 1586.

Annā Cheverell ptem un' pducem p spaciū XVI<sup>m</sup> annor' et Johannē Ludwell p contr pducitur ab infancia ipsius Johīs respective bene novit, et dicit.\*

Ad primū artic' refert se ad iurā. Ad secundū artic'dei libeli in vim iuramenti sui [illegible] dicit et deponent qd die et Anno dcto the articulate [aforesaid] John Ludwell came to him this deponent, being tything man of the pish aforesaid, beinge in the Church of Barton Davy aforesaid to heare divyne service, about the later end of service as he nowe remembreth, and requested him that he would come into the Churchyard to speake with

\*(Translation) Henry Adams of the parish of Barton David in the diocese of Bath and Wells, husbandman, where he has resided from his birth, originating there, aged 55 years or thereabouts, takes oath as a witness under free conditions, and deposes that he has well known respectively Anna Cheverell, produced in behalf of one side, for a period of 16 years, and John Ludwell, produced by the other side, from the infancy of said John, and deposes that, etc.



him, at whose request he, this deponent, went forth of the Church unto him & beinge come asked him upon what occasion he called him; the said Ludwell answeringe said "I have here a warrant from Mr. Gayne one of the Justices of peace within the Countie of som'set to apprehend or attach Willm Roch to appeare before him, & (poynting unto the said Roach) said Yondor is the man; take here the warrant & do yor office as you will answere the contrary at yor peril," wch warrant he this deponent havinge receyved went unto the said Roach & served him therewith accordlinglie, beinge in the Churchyarde aforesaid after dyvyne service was fully ended. Then the said Ludwell came unto him this deponent & said "You must bring him p'sentlie before the iustice wth ott any delaie." The said Mrs Cheverell hearinge that her man Roach was thus attached by the p'curement of the said Ludwell, said unto him as followeth, "all this trouble cometh through that strumpett thy sister, meaning Margaret Ludwell, she hath caused much anger"; whereunto the said Ludwell answeringe said "her fault, meaninge his systers, is well knowne." But if everyones fault were written in their foreheads the truth would be knowen who were in the faulte," & otherwise this deponent does not remember any words spoken whereby he thinketh no more the said M'rs Cheverell to be impaired of her good name, then he and others moe were, wch then was p'nte.

[He signed the deposition with a mark.]

This closes the known personal record of Henry<sup>2</sup> Adams with the exception of the final documents relating to the settlement of his estate. As he left no will, the names of his children are not of record except that of his son John who was granted administration of his estate. It is not supposed that the administrator of his estate was an only child, although he may have been the only son. Other persons of the name of Adams living contemporaneously in Barton David were doubtless related and some of them may have been his children, but nothing has been developed to show a positive relationship\* The following documents from the Diocesan

\*These branches, of undetermined relationship to this line under present consideration, will be treated in an Appendix to preserve the facts for future reference.

Registry record the details of the administration of his estate:†

#### DIOCESAN REGISTRY OF BATH AND WELLS

Barton	Duodecimo die dicti mensis Augusti p surrogatu' prox
Davyd	gnom'atum concess' fuit addio bonoru' etc dict Henrici
1596	Addams abintest defuncti Johann' Addams eius filio natu-
Henricus	rali et ltimo de bene etc jurat etc salvo jure etc Et ex <sup>tm</sup> est
Addams	inventar' etc valoris/ 22 <sup>ll</sup> 2 <sup>s</sup> . Henry Lucas of Barton David
comp <sup>t</sup> .	and John Talbot of King Weston agricolae sureties. (General License Book No. 15, 1595-1604.)
Barton	Proclamatio ad vocand' creditores suprañōiat Henrici
Davyd	Addams defuncti compend etc Marcii px ad vindicandu'
1597	emt rectori &c de Barton Davyd pred necnon balivo m' catus
Henricus	apud Glaston tenend' in ecclia po <sup>ll</sup> ac foro publico ibm de-
Addampes	nuntiand' et declarand'. 8 Jan. 1596/7. (General License Book No. 15, 1595-1604.)

#### TRANSLATIONS

Barton David 1596. Henry Adams Account. On the 12th day of the said month of August administration of the goods, etc. of the said Henry Adams, deceased intestate, was granted by the surrogate last named to John Adams, his natural and lawful son, being properly sworn, etc., saving the right [of the Queen] etc., and an inventory is exhibited of the value of £22-2-0.

Barton David 8 Jan. 1596/7. Henry Adams. A proclamation to summon the creditors of the above named Henry Adams deceased etc. to ap-

† Until 1858 the probate courts of England were under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of the various dioceses and their archdeacons. In Somersetshire most of these old probate records are now preserved in the civil Probate Registries at Wells and Taunton. But at the time of the change from ecclesiastical to civil administration in 1858, for some unascertained reason a large number of wills, probate and administration act books at Wells were not surrendered to the civil authorities by the bishop of the diocese. Among these documents the records of the settlement of the estate of Henry Adams were found. Altogether, over seven hundred volumes of all classes were disclosed in the tower of the Registry, all of which, through the years when the emigrant Henry Adams lived in the County, were examined to furnish material for this compilation.

pear on 2 March ensuing to prove their claims, before the rector of Barton David aforesaid and also the bailiff of the market to be held at Glastonbury, in the parish church there, in public to be announced and declared.

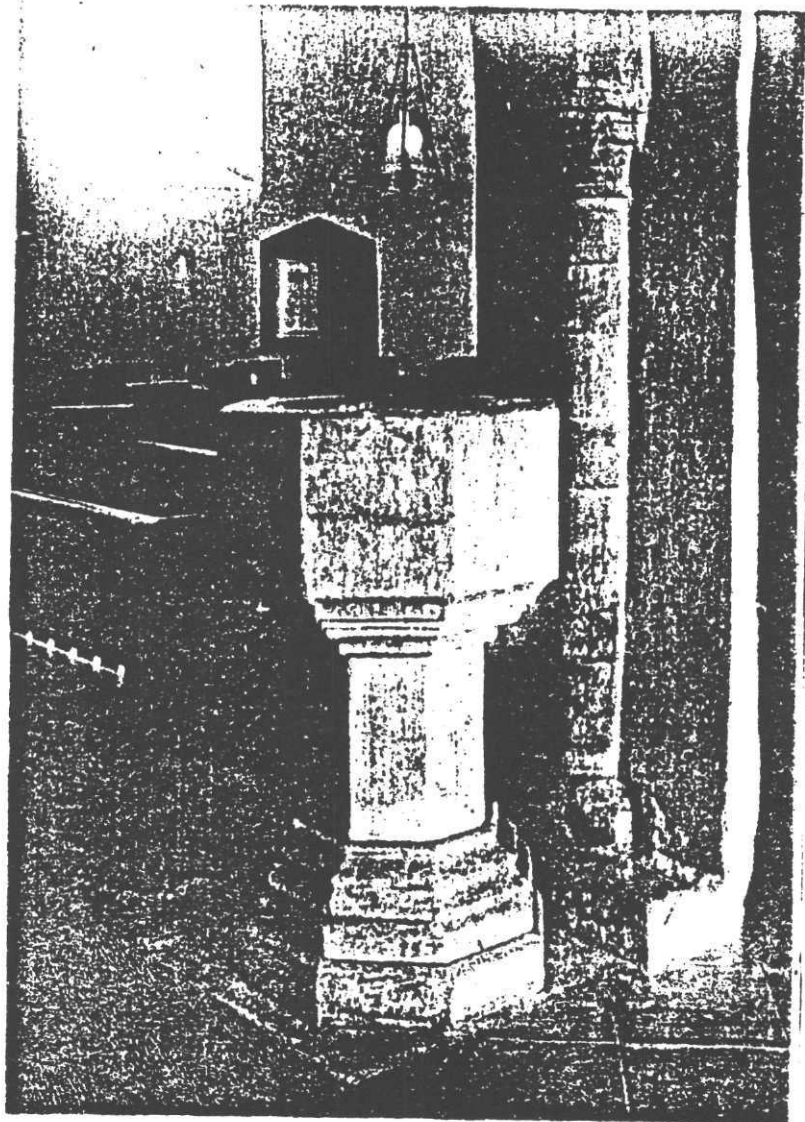
Henry<sup>2</sup> Adams married about 1554, but the name of his wife is uncertain; perhaps she was the Rose Adams buried at Barton David 20 Sept. 1598.

Child:

3. i. JOHN<sup>3</sup>, born in Barton St. David, about 1555.

3. JOHN<sup>3</sup> ADAMS (2. Henry<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>), was born about 1555, doubtless in Barton St. David, and, as far as known, lived there all his life, following the occupation of husbandman and succeeding to his father in occupancy of the copyhold land. The earliest record found of him is the one just stated when at the age of forty he became administrator of his father's estate. On 27 May 1597 he became bondsman for Agnes, widow of John Stone of Barton David, executrix of the will of her late husband, and it is not improbable that this record may indicate a relationship usual in such circumstances. The wife of John Adams was named Agnes and she may have been a daughter of John Stone and he became surety for his mother-in-law, a common occurrence.

The deplorable loss of the parish registers of baptisms, marriages and burials in Barton St. David prior to 1714, deprives us of the most important source of information on yeomen families. Parish registers were first ordered to be kept in 1538 and a more stringent law on the matter was enacted in 1558. Furthermore, in 1560 it was ordered that each year copies of the entries for the year should be sent from every parish to the registry of its archdeacon or bishop; and these so-called transcripts still exist in most of the dioceses for por-



*Ancient Font in Church of Barton David*



tions of the period from 1560 to 1640. At Wells the percentage of years preserved is small, but there have been found transcripts from Barton St. David for the years 1598, 1603, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1611, 1612, 1615, 1617, 1622, 1623, 1629, 1634 and 1638. In these transcripts only a few Adams entries appear.

While on his death-bed and only three days before his burial, which took place on 22 March 1603/4, John Adams had his will drawn up, apparently completely; but it was neither signed nor witnessed; possibly he expired suddenly before these acts could be performed. Furthermore, the will was not brought before the ecclesiastical probate court until over five years after his decease, and it was never registered. The original document is preserved in the Probate Registry at Wells, being no. 2 in the bundle for 1609, and a complete verbatim copy of the document is herewith appended:

.. In the name of the ffather and of the sonn and of the holie ghost amen. The XIXth day of March in the yeare of or Lord God One Thousand six hundred and three [1603/4]. I John Adames the elder of Barton David within the dioces of Bathe and Wells being sick in bodie but I thank Almighty God of sound and pfect memory doe make and ordayne my Last Will and Testamente in manner and forme followinge. ffirst I give and bequeath my soule unto the hands of God my mercyfull and Lovinge ffather in full assurance that he will receive it through the meritorious death and passion of his son Jesus Christ my Saviour and redeemer and my bodie to Christian buriall. As for my Terestriall goods wch my god hath lent me I give and bequeath them in mann'r and form followinge.

ffirst I give and bequeath unto Roger Warfield and unto Judith Warfield the son and daughter of Roger Warfield of Charleston Mackrell in the County of Somerset Xiiij s. iiij d. to be divided between them by equall porcons.

Item I give and bequeath unto John French, unto Stephen French and unto Mary French the children of Richard French of Misterton in the said county XX s. to be divided between them by even porcons.

Item I give and bequeath unto Katheren Adames the daughter of John Adams of Misterton aforesaid Vj s. Viiij d.

Item I give and bequeath unto my sonn John Adames XX<sup>li</sup> to be paid unto him at the end of fflower yeares next after the day of the date of this my last will and testament, if he the said John Adames shall by the end of the said fflower yeares abide and livinge for himselfe and his children. But if he shall pvide none for them according to the tyme of the fflower yeares before lymitted for the payment of the sale XX li then my will is that he shall have but X li of the said XX li and his children John and Katheren shall have the other X li of the said XX li before given divided between them by equal porcons in fflower yeares next after the day of the date of this my last will and Testament for so longe my will is that my executors shall have the free use of the said XX li. And he the said John Adames my sonn shall not receive the said X li wch I have given and bequeathed unto his said children John and Katheren unto his own use but it shalbe at the disposing of my executors to be ordered best for the said childrens good. All the rest of my goods moveable and unmoveable I give and bequeath joyntely unto my wife Agnes Adames and unto my sonn Henry Adames whom I doe make sole executors of this my Last Will and Testament that they may see all things herein contained pformed accordingly.

This will is written in English and on it is an endorsement in Latin by the Ecclesiastical Court, of which the following is a translation:

"This purported will was exhibited 26 June 1609 by Roger Warfield of Charlton Adam to whom were granted letters of guardianship by the vicar-general of the persons and property of the abovesaid John and Katherine Adams and also of Roger and Judith Warfield and likewise of John, Stephen and Mary French, legatees above named, he being sworn for a proper and faithful accounting, saving the right [of the Sovereign] etc. Value of inventory £62-0-0." (Wells Probate Registry, bundle for 1609, no. 2.)

He married about 1576, AGNES (STONE ?) who survived her husband nearly twelve years, and was buried in the churchyard of Barton St. David, 15 Jan. 1615/16. (Transcripts.) She also survived her son John<sup>4</sup> Adams and became co-executor of his estate. It is apparent from the terms of the







will above quoted that the eldest son John was estranged from his father for reasons which are stated in the will; and the will being void legally and the executor named being a younger brother, the latter did not care to undertake administration in which his brother's interests were involved. In the Diocesan Records a mutilated bond for administration of this estate by the widow Agnes was found, dated 7 Aug. 1605, her sureties being John and Richard Bartlett.

Children of John<sup>8</sup> and Agnes (Stone?) Adams, all probably born in Barton David:

- i. JOHN<sup>4</sup>, born about 1577; removed to Misterton, Somerset, where he was living at the date of his father's will (1604). It is probable that he returned to his home after the death of his father and became a resident of Compton Dundon, a parish about three miles west of Barton David. He died there, probably in 1609, as on 9 May 1609, Agnes Adams [his mother] and Henry Adams [his brother], named as executors of the will of John<sup>4</sup> Adams senior, late of Compton Dundon, deceased, were cited to appear before the Ecclesiastical Court regarding the interests of the legatees, John, Richard, Mary and Katherine Adams, children of the said John, deceased, and the appointment of Roger Warfield of East Charlton or Charlton Adam as guardian of the goods of the said children and legatees. (Diocesan Registry of Bath and Wells, License Book No. 18.) The will of John<sup>4</sup> Adams above referred to is not now to be found either in the Probate Registry or in the Diocesan Registry at Wells.

The name of the wife of John<sup>4</sup> Adams is unknown.

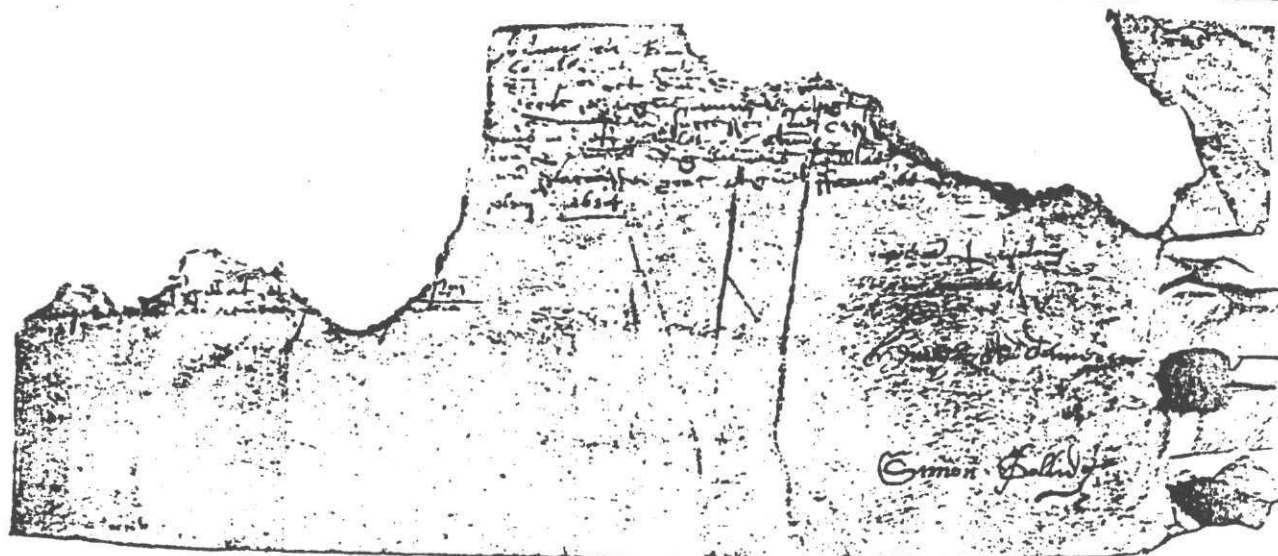
Children:

1. KATHERINE<sup>5</sup>, born about 1600; died young.
2. JOHN, born about 1602. Administration on the estate of John Adams of Barton David was granted

10 July 1629 to Christopher Adams of Barton David, husbandman, and Richard Adams of Shepton Mallet, clothier. Bondsmen, Thomas Higgins, vicar of Barton David, and John Sanford of Wells.

3. RICHARD, born about 1604; probably the clothier of Shepton Mallet in 1629, above mentioned.
4. MARY, born about 1606; living in 1609.
5. KATHERINE, born about 1608; living in 1609.
- ii. A DAUGHTER<sup>\*</sup>, born about 1579; married about 1598, ROGER WARFIELD of Charlton Adam, Somersetshire, of which parish he was church warden in 1607. Children (Warfield): 1. *Judith*, born about 1599. 2. *Roger*, born about 1601. (Probably other children.)
- iii. A DAUGHTER, born about 1581; married about 1599, RICHARD FRENCH of Misterton, Somersetshire. Children (French): 1. *John*, born about 1599. 2. *Stephen*, born about 1601. 3. *Mary*, born about 1603. (Probably other children.)
4. iv. HENRY, born about 1583.

4. HENRY<sup>4</sup> ADAMS (3. *John*<sup>3</sup>, *Henry*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>), born in Barton St. David, about 1583, is the emigrant ancestor of the American branch of the Adams family of Somersetshire. Searches extending over many weeks among the civil and ecclesiastical records of that county—including many hundred thousand loose documents and several hundred volumes of records—failed to give anything but the most meagre information regarding him. What his occupation was or what activities he engaged in otherwise do not appear. Presumably he lived on the ancestral copyhold farm. The earliest record of him is in 1604 as joint residuary legatee and executor of his father's will, as already related. At this time he had reached



*Bond with Signature of Henry Adams, 1614*



his majority. Five years later (19 October 1609) he married EDITH SQUIRE, daughter of Henry Squire, a husbandman and blacksmith living in the adjoining parish of Charlton Mackrell. Besides the records of the baptisms of three of the children of this marriage, only two other records were found in which his name was mentioned—in 1609 as co-executor of the will of his brother John<sup>4</sup> Adams, and on an original damaged parchment bond found in the Diocesan Registry which, by the only piece of good fortune occurring during the long search, rewarded the writer. The illustration shows the remnants of this marriage bond which he signed, thus salvaging the only known signature of the emigrant. Enough also was preserved to show that in 1614 (the date of this document) he was then living in Barton St. David. The signature indicates a firm, sure, round hand of the Italian school then coming into use. It indicates that he had received a fair amount of education in the local school. At some date between 1614 and 1622 he removed into the adjoining parish of Kingweston where his youngest children were baptized. This takes us up to the year 1629, and what occupied his life in this new parish during the next decade must remain an unsolved problem. It is a source of wonder that in a period of such activity in church life, when it would seem as if everyone at some time or other in his life would have been haled before an ecclesiastical court in connection with some trivial offense, that three generations of this family lived and died there without appearing before the civil or ecclesiastical authorities in some difficulty.

It is an interesting matter in closing this part of the chapter to inquire what motive inspired Henry<sup>4</sup> Adams to emigrate to New England. His distinguished great-great-grandson, President John Adams (1735–1826), had engraved on a memorial

tomb in Quincy, Mass., that his ancestor "Took flight from the Dragon persecution in Devonshire in England." This was a favorite type of expression used by the descendants of New England emigrants to explain the reasons which compelled their ancestors to brave the "perils of the vast and furious ocean" and settle in the wilderness of an almost unknown Continent. The correctness of this statement as applied to Henry Adams has no known or recorded foundation. Neither the records of the Court of High Commission, the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Diocese of Bath and Wells nor the Court of Quarter Sessions for Somersetshire have any such reference to "persecution," or any similar action against Henry Adams. Fortunately, a more plausible explanation can be given which may eliminate the religious factor entirely. One of the great promoters of emigration in southwestern England was the Rev. John White, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, Co. Dorset, who represented the moderate conforming clergy in the great religious controversies which preceded the Civil War in England. His influence extended all over that region and he advocated as early as 1622 the colonization of New England for spiritual and material reasons, believing that it could be a haven, as well for Non-conformists as for loyal Churchmen. He organized the "Dorchester Adventurers" in 1623, a commercial company which was to operate at Cape Ann, and thereafter he was active in promotion of this and like enterprises, including that of the Massachusetts Bay Company itself. Among his parishioners was one Aquila Purchase, master of Trinity School, Dorchester, England, 1625-1633, whose brother Thomas Purchase, also of Dorchester, was an emigrant to New England as early as 1626, settling at what is now Brunswick, Maine. In some way, probably

through employment as a teacher in the vicinity of Kingweston, 1612-1614, Aquila Purchase met and married there, 28 Jan. 1613/14, Anne Squire, sister of Edith Squire, and thus became brother-in-law of Henry Adams. The connecting link which developed the idea of emigration in the mind of Henry<sup>4</sup> Adams thus became established. In Mar. 1632/3, Aquila Purchase with his wife and children emigrated for Dorchester, Mass.\* But he died either during the voyage or soon after arrival, as on 5 Aug. 1633, "Widdow Purchase" was granted four acres of land. (Dorchester Town Records, p. 2.) She married secondly, before 1637, as his second wife, Thomas Oliver of Boston. Doubtless this emigration and letters from her to her family in England, setting forth the advantages of New England, caused the emigration in 1638 of her two sisters Edith and Margaret with their husbands, Henry Adams and John Shepherd, and their children.

The following baptisms of children of Henry and Edith Adams are recorded in the transcripts of the registers of Barton David and Kingweston, preserved in the Diocesan Registry at Wells:

## BARTON DAVID

"Thomas Addames the sonne of Henry & Edith Addames was baptized xxvth day of Marche 1612."

## KINGWESTON

"John son of Henry Addames baptized 10 December 1622.  
Edward son of Henry Addames baptized 19 Apr. 1629."

This ends the documentary evidence found in England relating to the ancestors of Henry Adams and himself, and the rest of his story belongs to his life across the Atlantic.

\*From the Diary of William Whiteway of Dorchester, England: "26 Feb. 1632/3. This day Christopher Gould married with Rachell Beake, and shortly after Aquila Purchase, Bernard Gapen and others went for New England." (Egerton Mss. 784, British Museum, London.)



## SQUIRE FAMILY OF CHARLTON MACKRELL

REV. WILLIAM SQUIRE, born as early as 1520, was rector of Charlton Mackrell, Somersetshire, as early as 1545, as appears by the will of Rev. George Levermore, vicar of Charlton Adam, dated 21 Sept. 1545, proved 11 Dec. 1545, which left certain goods to "William Squyre, parson of Charleton Macarell." (Wells Probate Registry, vol. 12, p. 104.) During the reign of "Bloody Mary" (1553-1558) a list was made of all the married clergy in England, and they were ordered to divorce their wives to conform to the Roman Catholic law of clerical celibacy. At the annual ecclesiastical visitation of Charlton Mackrell in 1554, the church wardens presented that "William Squyer was marryed and doth mynister ageyne, not separated." He is not mentioned in Weaver's "Somerset Incumbents," in which the roll for Charlton Mackrell is imperfect from 1503. But he probably died in 1567, as on 15 Sept. 1567, John Sprynt was inducted to the rectory of Charlton Mackrell, "made vacant by the death of the last incumbent."

## Probable children:

- i. WILLIAM, born about 1551.
- ii. ANDREW, born about 1555.
- iii. FRANCIS, born about 1559.
2. iv. HENRY, born about 1563.

2. HENRY SQUIRE (*Rev. William*), was born in Charlton Mackrell about 1563, according to his own deposition in 1580, when he is termed a husbandman of Moorlinch, aged about sixteen years. Probably he was an apprentice to some yeoman in Moorlinch, a parish about seven miles from his birthplace. He returned to Charlton Mackrell where he





had children baptized from 1587 to 1599, and probably continued there until about 1613 when he moved into the adjacent parish of Kingweston. He was termed "Henry Squire late of Kinweston neere Somerton in Somersetshire," 25 Dec. 1649.\* He therefore probably died in Kingweston, but the exact date has not been learned as the early parish registers are lost and neither will nor administration on his estate can be found.

He married about 1586, but the name of his wife has not been learned.

Children recorded in Charlton Mackrell:

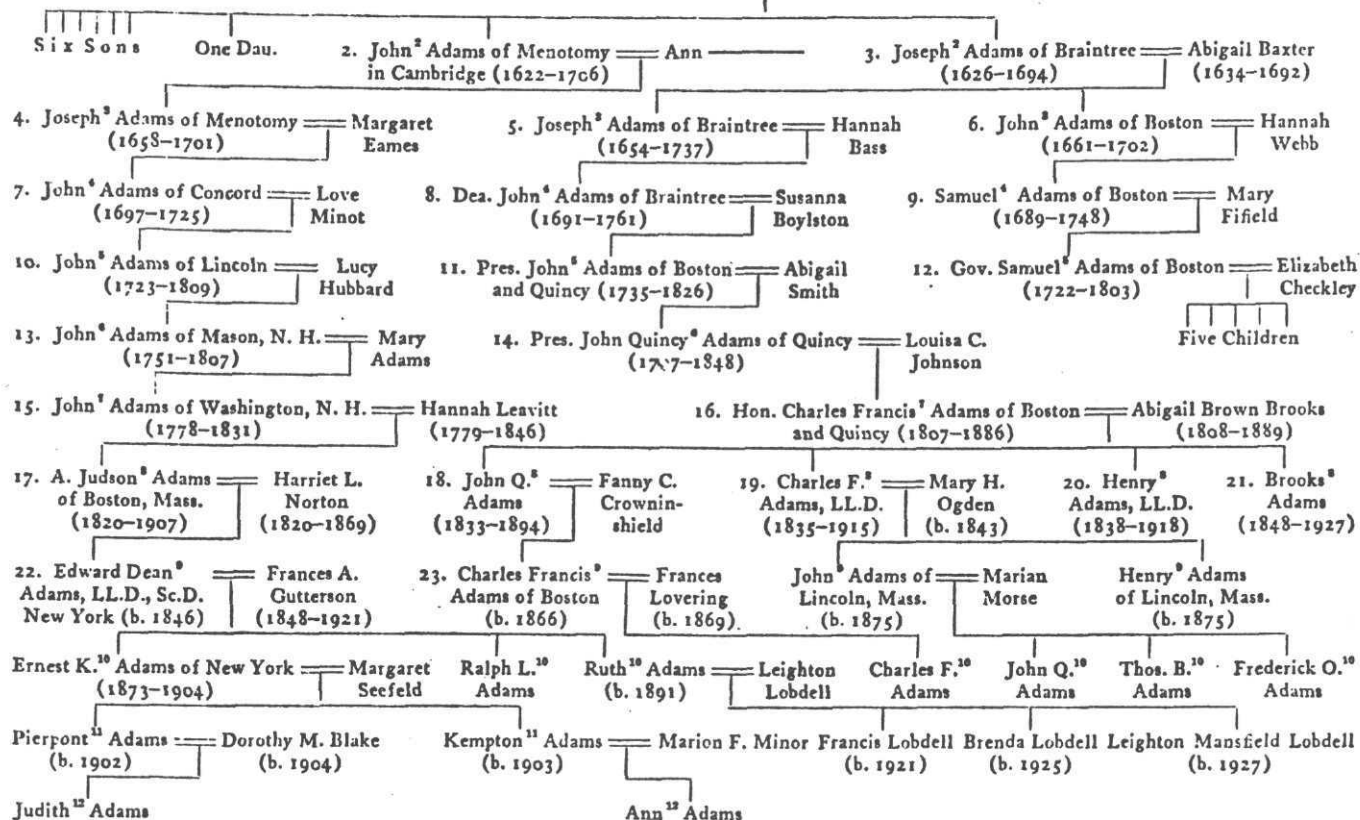
- i. EDITH, baptized 29 May 1587. She married first, at Charlton Mackrell, 19 Oct. 1609, HENRY<sup>4</sup> ADAMS and emigrated with him in 1638 to New England, where she married secondly, about 1651, JOHN FUSSELL of Weymouth and Medfield, Mass.
- ii. SARAH, baptized 6 Apr. 1589; married at Charlton Mackrell, 1 Nov. 1613, ROBERT BATT.
- iii. ANN, baptized 30 Nov. 1591. She married first, at Kingweston, 28 Jan. 1613/14, AQUILA PURCHASE, and emigrated with him in 1633 to New England, where she married secondly, about 1637, as his second wife, THOMAS OLIVER of Boston, where she d. 20 Dec. 1662. A photostat is herewith given of the original marriage bond of Aquila Purchase and Ann Squire, showing his signature and the mark of her father Henry Squire called "blacksmith of Kingweston."
- iv. MARGARET, baptized 25 Apr. 1596; married in England JOHN SHEPHERD and emigrated with him in 1638 to New England.
- v. FRANCES, baptized 3 Feb. 1598/9.

\*"Aspinwall's Notarial Records," Boston, p. 267.



# KEY PEDIGREE OF SOME DESCENDANTS OF HENRY ADAMS

(1583-1646) 1. Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams of Barton David, England, and Braintree, Mass. = Edith Squire (1587-1673) =<sup>2</sup> John Fussell



## PART TWO





## HENRY ADAMS OF BRAINTREE, MASS. AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

*By J. Gardner Bartlett §*

I. HENRY<sup>1</sup> ADAMS\*, the progenitor in New England of a distinguished American family, was born about 1583 in Barton St. David, Somersetshire, England, and was son of John and Agnes (Stone?) Adams, grandson of Henry Adams, and great-grandson of John Adams, all of Barton St. David. (See *ante*, p. 46.) Neither from sceptred race of kings nor noble lineage of baronial castle was derived this Adams family in England. They were a race of sturdy yeomen who lived for generations in Barton St. David and its vicinity, subsisting by cultivation of leasehold farms and the raising of sheep and cattle, and residing in simple, stone, thatched cottages.

The meagre information that has been learned about Henry Adams' life in England has been given in full in Part One of this volume and may be summarized as follows. He was appointed an executor of his father's will, dated 19 Mar. 1603/4; was mentioned 9 May 1609 as an executor of the will of his brother John Adams; and was married to Edith Squire, 19 Oct. 1609, in the adjoining parish of Charlton Mackrell; but his residence continued for several years in his native ancestral parish of Barton St. David, as the transcript of its register for 1612 shows the baptism of his second son Thomas Adams in that year. As a resident of the same parish

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\* This Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams is identified with Henry<sup>4</sup> Adams on page 46 in the preceding history of the family in England. The designation of him as the first generation in this part of this volume, as the founder of the family in America, is in accordance with the universal custom in genealogies of American families.

§ See "In Memoriam," page 170.

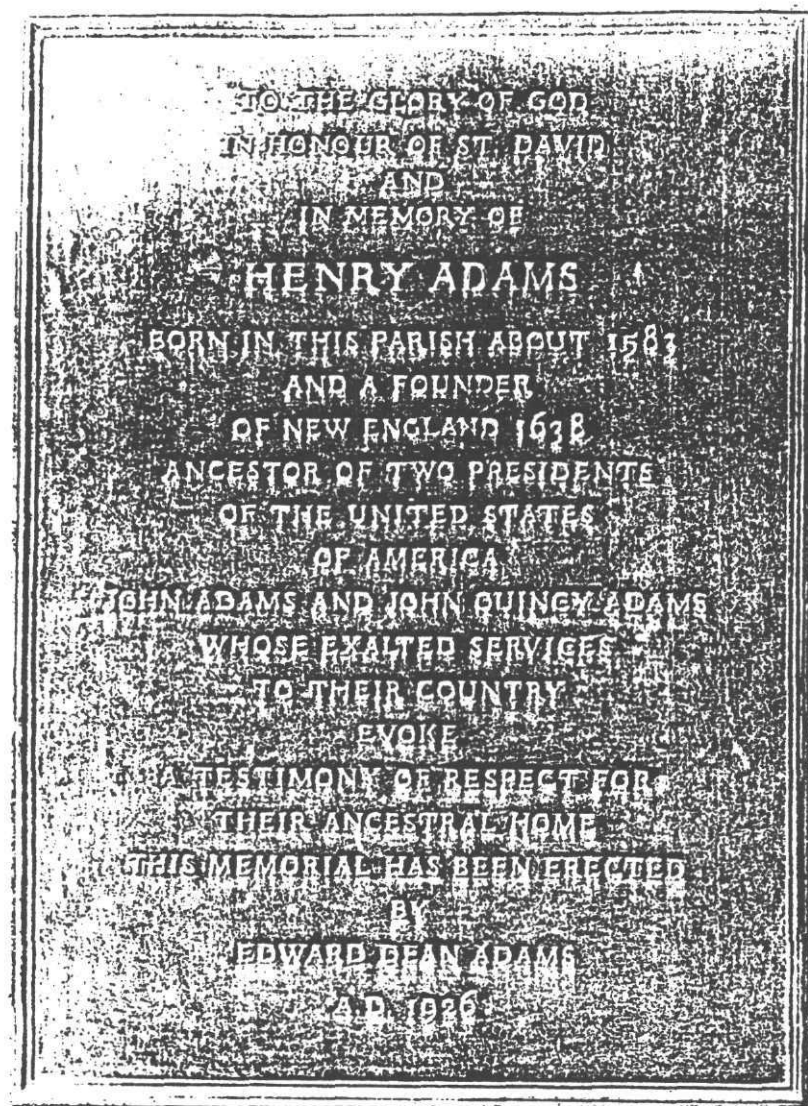


he signed a bond as surety on a marriage license in 1614. A few years later, certainly before 1622, he moved into the adjoining parish of Kingweston, Co. Somerset, where his seventh child, John Adams, and his ninth and youngest child, Edward Adams, were baptized respectively in 1622 and 1629, as recorded in the transcripts of the registers of that parish preserved for those years. (See *ante*, pages 46, 49, 51.) No record has been found of him during the next decade, but he probably continued in Kingweston until his emigration with his family to New England in 1638. He followed the ancestral occupation of farming and also was a maltster.

During the reigns of James I (1603-1625) and Charles I (1625-1649) Puritanism rapidly developed in England, in spite of prosecutions, both civil and ecclesiastical, to enforce conformity to the Established Church. Next to the counties of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, probably the counties of Somerset, Dorset and Devon became the greatest strongholds of the Puritans. Their leader in these south-western counties, both spiritual and material, was Rev. John White (1575-1648), a graduate of New College, Oxford University in 1597, and rector of Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, Co. Dorset, from 1606 until his death in 1648. Among his enterprises was the Dorchester Adventurers, a commercial company organized by him in 1623 for colonization of Non-conformists in New England where they might live free from the persecutions of the Established Church. In 1628 this company was absorbed by the much more important Massachusetts Bay Company, initiated by Mr. White, which secured a liberal charter for a colony in Massachusetts and resulted in the emigration between 1629 and 1640 of about twenty-five thousand Puritans as the founders of New England.







*Adams Mural Memorial in Church of Barton David  
 Erected by Edward Dean Adams of New York*



*Interior of Church of Barton David  
Showing Location of Adams Mural Memorial*

Under whose influence Henry Adams became so imbued with the Puritan doctrines as to be willing to transport his family in a cockle-shell over three thousand miles of raging sea, to settle in a savage-infested wilderness, has not been ascertained. Neither Rev. Thomas Higgins, the vicar of Barton St. David (1588-1638), nor Rev. Paul Goodwin (son of a bishop of Bath and Wells and brother of a bishop of Hereford), the rector of Kingweston (1619-1645), were Puritans; but there were a number of Puritan clergymen in the county whose influence extended for many miles beyond the confines of their own parishes. President John Adams (1735-1826) claimed that his great-great-grandfather Henry Adams "took flight from the dragon persecution in England." The correctness of this tradition in personal application to Henry Adams seems rather doubtful, as no record of any action against him has been found. It is true, however, that in 1637 persecutions for non-conformity were augmented by the zeal of Archbishop Laud, and stimulated emigration. The prior removal to New England of many acquaintances of Henry Adams, including even his wife's sister, Ann (Squire) Purchase, may have been a strong factor in his emigration, as previously suggested. (See *ante*, page 51.)

Whatever may have been the impelling influence, in 1638 Henry Adams with his wife and all his children (except his son Jonathan Adams) emigrated to New England. The year of the emigration is fixed by a deposition in 1656 by his son John Adams who stated that he had known a certain field in Cambridge since 1638. (Middlesex County Court Files, 1656; see *post*, page 83.) The earliest *mention* of Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams that has been found in New England is on 24 Feb. 1639/40 when he was granted by the town of Boston a lot of

forty acres at Mount Wollaston (Braintree, now Quincy) for a family of ten heads, conditional on payment of a charge of 3s. per acre. ("Boston Record Commissioners' Reports," volume 2, page 49.) The "ten heads" were obviously himself, his wife Edith, his sons Henry, Thomas, Samuel, Peter, John, Joseph and Edward, and his daughter Ursula; *i.e.*, all his family except his third son Jonathan Adams who remained in England a dozen years longer. Henry Adams at once settled at Mount Wollaston which on 13 May 1640 was incorporated as the town of Braintree. His residence was located in that part of the town which in 1792 became Quincy, Mass.

At a general Court of Massachusetts held in Oct. 1645, a petition of thirty-two residents of Braintree was presented, regarding a grant of land; among these petitioners were Henry Adams, Thomas Adams, Henry Adams, Junior, Samuel Adams and John Adams. (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 2, page 128.) At this time Jonathan Adams, third son of Henry Adams, was living in England, and the two youngest sons, Joseph and Edward Adams, were minors, which facts explain the absence of their names. It would be expected that the name of the other son, Peter Adams (born about 1621) would appear on the list; but instead the name Christopher Adams occurs. The original petition with its list of names is not preserved; only the copy engrossed by the colony secretary in the court records now exists. It seems probable that in the original petition the name was actually Peter Adams, and that the secretary mistook Peter for Xpofer (then the common way of writing Christopher). There are several other errors in this list; Gurney appears as Garing, Twelves as Quelues, Shed as Shode, etc.; furthermore, no

trace whatever of such a Christopher Adams is found anywhere in New England except this alleged signature.

Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams died in Braintree (since 1792 Quincy), Mass., at the age of about sixty-three years, and was buried there 8 Oct. 1646. (Braintree Records, page 731.) On his death-bed he made a will, of which a full copy is appended:

#### WILL OF HENRY ADAMS OF BRAINTREE, 1646

First, my will is, that my sonns Peter and John and my dau. Vrsula shall have the ground in the Neck, both vpland and meddow, during the terme I was to enjoy it, vntill it returne into the townes hands againe from whom I had it. Also the Aker in the mill feilds. My will is that my bookes shall be divided amongst all my Children; that my wife shall have and Enjoy all my other Goods, so Longe as shee liveth vnmarrried. And if she marry, then my will is yt Josephe, Edward, and my dau. Vrsula should enjoy all my ground in the feild that lyeth in the way to Waymouth ferry, and my house Lott, with all the houses and fruit trees, and all my moveables, at the death or marriage of my wife; Provided, they and their mother shall pay to my sonne Samuel that w<sup>ch</sup> is due to him for the ground I bought of him, to be payd in Convenient tyme. But in case God should soc. deal w<sup>th</sup> my wife that shee be constrayned to make vse of something by way of sale, shee may.

Finally, for moveables, my will is, that my sonns Peter and John shall have an equall share with my sonns Joseph and Edward and my dau. Vrsula. [Witnesses] Benjamin Allbe, Richard Brackett. [Endorsed] 8:4:1647. Increase Nowell, sec. (Suffolk County Probate Records, New Series, volume 1, page 429.)

#### INVENTORY OF ESTATE OF HENRY ADAMS, 1646

A true Inventory of all the goods, moveable & immoveable of Henry Adam late of Braintre dyed seized.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, all his apparell	£2-5.		
Itm. the bed in ye parlor &			
all that belongs to it	£5-4		
		07-09-00	
Itm. the bed in the chamber & all that belongs to it			
		01-12-00	



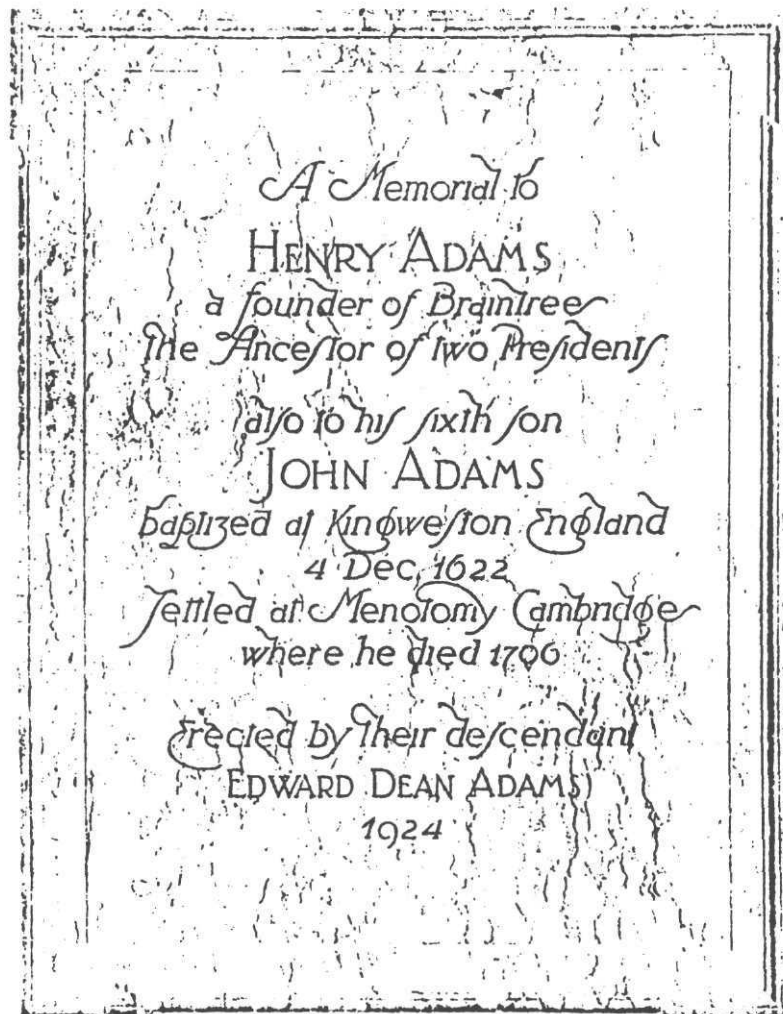
	£	s.	d.
Itm. another bed in the chamber and all belonging to it	02	02	00
Itm. a parcell of hops 8s., Itm. a parcell of Indian corne £3-10	03	18	00
Itm. one chest of linnen £2, Itm. one warming pan 5s., Itm. one chest 2s.	02	07	00
Itm. Some ould bookes 9s. Itm. all the brasse £2-16. Itm. all the pewter 8s.	03	13	00
Itm. one Silver Spooone 4s. Itm. Some yron & tooles 14s.	00	18	00
Itm. 1 frying pan, 1 spitt & trivett & gridyron	00	10	00
Itm. Some flaxes & threed 10s. & ould Lumber 10s.	01	00	00
Itm. 1 cow & heifer £7-6, Itm. swine, £3, Itm. Corne £3	13	06	00
Itm. 1 grindstone 4s., Itm. a parcel of hay £1-10	01	14	00
Itm. plow yrons, chaines & harrowes	01	04	00
Itm. the house & barne & ground about them	26	00	00
Itm. Some ground within the fence leading to Waymouth ferry	10	00	00
	75	13	00

Deposed in Court 8(4) 1647

INCREASE NOWELL, Sec.

(Suffolk County Probate Records, volume 2, page 32.)

Three points in the above will are worthy of notice: First, the mention of the testator's books to be divided amongst all his children; as he had nine children this bequest and his inventory seem to indicate the possession of nine or more books, an unusual amount for the ordinary New England yeoman of that period, most of whom possessed merely a Bible. Secondly, the will does not provide for or even mention his three eldest children, Henry, Thomas and Jonathan Adams, doubtless because they had been given their shares by him at the time of their marriages. Thirdly, on account of the marriage about 1651 of the widow, Edith (Squire) Adams, to John Fussell, under the terms of the will she had to relinquish the homestead in Braintree to her daughter Ursula and two youngest



*Adams Mural Memorial in Stair Hall of New England Historic  
Genealogical Society, Boston*



sons, Joseph and Edward Adams; whereupon by some agreement, Joseph Adams secured the paternal farm on which he permanently settled, being the only one of his father's nine children to remain in Braintree after 1651, by which time all the other children had removed from the town.

No contemporary evidences remain as to the personality or character of Henry Adams. It may be assumed with confidence, however, that he had most of the virtues of "piety, humility, simplicity, prudence, patience, temperance, frugality, industry and perseverance," for which President John Adams extolled his ancestor in the inscription on the monument he erected to him in Quincy in 1823.

Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams married at Charlton Mackrell, Somersetshire, 19 Oct. 1609, EDITH SQUIRE, baptized there 29 May 1587, daughter of Henry Squire. Three of the latter's daughters emigrated to New England, as previously related in the account of the Squire family. (See *ante*, page 55.)

Mrs. Edith (Squire) Adams, widow of Henry Adams, married secondly, about 1651, JOHN<sup>1</sup> FUSSELL of the adjoining town of Weymouth, Mass., where he had bought a house of Richard Sylvester on 28 Sept. 1640. (Suffolk County Deeds, volume 1, page 16.) John Fussell was born in England about 1575 and probably was a native of Somersetshire, where this family name appears in records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; it is even likely that he was acquainted with the Adams and Squire families in England and emigrated with them. He was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 3 May 1654 (his step-son Edward<sup>2</sup> Adams being admitted the same day). (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 4, part 1, page 460.) About 1654 he

removed with his wife and her son Edward<sup>2</sup> Adams to Medfield, Mass., where her older sons Henry and Peter Adams had previously settled, and where they were later joined by her son Jonathan Adams. The Medfield home-lots of these Adamses and of John Fussell were adjacent to each other. ("History of Medfield," page 48.) In 1660 some copies of the "law book" of the Colony were distributed among the households of Medfield, and one copy was assigned to "John Fussell, Jonathan Adams, Peter Adams and Edward Adams." (*Ibid.*, page 66.) This grouping connects John Fussell with these Adamses; furthermore, in the Medfield records Jonathan Adams is termed son-in-law [*i.e.* step-son] of John Fussell. Edith wife of John Fussell died in Medfield 21 Jan. 1672/3; and John Fussell died there 21 Feb. 1675/6. (Medfield Vital Records, page 213.) Mr. Fussell perished in the flames of his burning house when Medfield was destroyed by the Indians; this tragedy is thus mentioned by Rev. William Hubbard in his "Narrative of the Indian Wars," published in 1677: "A poor old man of near an hundred years old was burnt in one of the Medfield houses that were consumed by fire." ("History of Medfield," page 85.)

Children of Henry<sup>1</sup> and Edith (Squire) Adams, i.-v. born probably in Barton St. David, and vi.-ix. born probably in Kingweston, Somersetshire:

- i. HENRY<sup>2</sup>, born in 1610; emigrated to New England with his parents in 1638, and located with them in Braintree, Mass., where as "Henry Adams Junior" he was one of the thirty-two petitioners of that town concerning a land grant, in Oct. 1645. Soon after his father's death, as "Henry Adams" he was appointed clerk of the writs at Braintree, 4 Nov. 1646. (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 2, pages

128 and 165.) About 1650 he became one of the founders of Medfield, Mass., where he held numerous town offices, was appointed lieutenant of the local military company, 6 Jan. 1673/4, and served as deputy to the Massachusetts General Court in 1659, 1665, 1674 and 1675. During King Philip's War, Medfield was raided by the Indians on 21 Feb. 1675/6, most of the town was destroyed, and Lieut. Adams was killed at his doorway during this attack. (Medfield Vital Records, page 190; "History of Medfield," page 85.)

He married in Braintree, 17 Nov. 1643, ELIZABETH PAINE, baptized in Tenderden, Co. Kent, England, 23 July 1620, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth ( ) Paine, and brought to New England in 1638 by her father who settled in Braintree. At the time of the Indian attack on Medfield she was very ill in bed in the house of Rev. John Wilson of Medfield who was a physician as well as minister and had her under his care. During the battle a gun in the hands of Capt. John Jacob of Hingham, commanding a garrison at Mr. Wilson's house, was accidentally discharged in the room below and the ball passed through her, resulting in her death the next day, 22 Feb. 1675/6. (Medfield Vital Records, page 189; "History of Medfield," page 85.)

Children, 1.-3. born in Braintree, Mass., and 4-8. born in Medfield, Mass.:

1. ELEAZER<sup>2</sup>, born 5 Aug. 1664.
2. JASPER, born 23 June 1647.
3. ELIZABETH, born 11 Nov. 1649.
4. JOHN, born 14 July 1652.
5. HENRY, born 14 July 1652; died 10 July 1653.
6. MOSES, born 26 Oct. 1654.
7. HENRY, born 15 Nov. 1657.
8. SAMUEL, born 2 Dec. 1661.

- ii. THOMAS<sup>2</sup>, born in 1612. "Thomas Addames the sonne of Henry & Edith Addames was baptized xxv<sup>th</sup> day of Marche 1612." (Transcript for 1612 of parish register of Barton St. David.) He came to New England with his parents in 1638 and located with them in Braintree, but is first *mentioned* here as admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony 10 May 1643. He next appears as one of the thirty-two Braintree petitioners concerning a land grant in Oct. 1645. (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 2, pages 293 and 128.) He was of Concord, Mass., in 1646 where he and also his brothers John and Samuel Adams became land owners. On 1 Jan. 1654, Thomas Adams of Concord sold to Samuel Stratton of Concord "the house lately called the house of John Adams, last inhabited by William How." (Middlesex County Deeds, volume 1, page 167.) In 1655 he became one of the founders of Chelmsford, Mass., where he held various town offices and was deputy to the Massachusetts General Court in 1673. In May 1678 he was appointed ensign and in May 1682 lieutenant of the Chelmsford military company, of which his brother Samuel Adams was captain. (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 5, pages 189 and 358.) "Thomas Adams died July 20, 1688, aged 76 years." (Chelmsford Vital Records, page 359.)

He married in New England, about 1642, MARY——; she was born in England about 1613 and died in Charlestown, Mass., 23 Mar. 1694/5, aged 82 years. (Records of Charlestown.)

Children, 1. born in Braintree, 2.-6. born in Concord, and 7.-9. born in Chelmsford:

1. MARY<sup>3</sup>, born 24 July 1643; died "soon after."
2. JONATHAN, born 6 Mar. 1645/6.
3. PELATIAH, born 6 Mar. 1645/6.
4. TIMOTHY, born 15 Apr. 1648.

5. GEORGE, born 29 May 1650.
  6. SAMUEL, born about 1652; baptized 1 Feb. 1656/7.
  7. MARY, born about 1654; baptized 1 Feb. 1656/7.
  8. EDITH, born 21 Feb. 1655/6.
  9. THOMAS, born 22 July 1660; died 30 Nov. 1660.
- iii. JONATHAN<sup>2</sup>, born about 1614; remained in England when the rest of the family emigrated to New England in 1638; located on a farm in Baltonsborough owned by his grandfather Henry Squire. (See letter of attorney to his brother John Adams who went from New England to England early in 1650 in regard to this property and returned to New England in 1651; *post*, page 85.) Jonathan Adams later emigrated to New England, probably with his brother John Adams on the latter's return voyage in 1651, and soon afterwards settled in Medfield, Mass., where his mother and his brothers Henry, Peter and Edward Adams had already located. In a court case in 1663 concerning a colt of Jonathan Adams, he is termed a *brother* of Edward Adams. (Suffolk County Court Files, No. 606.) In a land grant in Medfield in 1658, Jonathan Adams is termed a *brother* of Peter Adams. (Medfield Records, quoted in "History of Medfield," page 288.) As "Jonathan Adams, Sr.," his death is recorded in Medfield 28 July 1690. (Medfield Vital Records, page 190.)

He married first, in Baltonsborough, Somersetshire, England, 7 Feb. 1638/9, JOANE CLOSE, by whom he had at least three children.

He married secondly, in New England, about 1665, ELIZABETH HOLMAN, born in Cambridge, Mass., 19 May 1644, daughter of William and Winnifred ( ) Holman.



Children by first marriage, born in Baltonsborough, England:

1. HENRY<sup>3</sup>, born probably about 1641; buried in Baltonsborough, 10 Sept. 1648.
2. JONATHAN, baptized 1 Nov. 1643; was brought to New England by his father in 1651 and died in Medfield 5 Jan. 1661/2.
3. THOMAS, baptized 27 Oct. 1647.

Children by second marriage, born in Medfield, Mass.:

4. ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup>, born 18 Mar. 1665/6.
5. SARAH, born 6 Dec. 1667.
6. A DAUGHTER, born in 1669; died 15 Sept. 1669.
7. JONATHAN, born 18 Sept. 1670; died 6 Oct. 1670.
8. JONATHAN, born in 1672.
9. JASPER, born 12 Mar. 1673/4.

- iv. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup>, born about 1616-17; emigrated to New England with his parents in 1638 and located with them in Braintree, Mass. The first mention of him is his admission as a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony, 10 May 1643, and the next as one of the thirty-two Braintree petitioners concerning a land grant in Oct. 1645. (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 2, pages 293 and 128.) Previous to 1646 he had conveyed a plot of land to his father whose will directed that his son Samuel should be paid for it. (See *ante*, page 67.) During the next few years he lived in Charlestown and Concord, Mass., and acquired land in Concord (as did his brothers Thomas and John). On 3 Aug. 1654, Samuel Adams of Charlestown conveyed to Richard Temple of same a tract of land in Concord. (Middlesex County Deeds, volume 1, page 129.) Soon afterwards he joined his brother Thomas Adams in Chelmsford where he erected and conducted mills in the part of Chelmsford now

Lowell, Mass., and was appointed captain of the Chelmsford military company. He died 24 Jan. 1688/9, aged 72 years according to his gravestone in Charlestown.

He married first, about 1646, MARY EGLESFIELD, daughter of Emanuel and Susanna (Gray) Eglesfield of London. Her mother, Susanna Gray, was baptized at Harwich, England, 31 Jan. 1592/3, daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Miles) Gray, and sister of Parnel Gray (born about 1601), wife of Hon. Increase Nowell, and also sister of Katherine Gray (born about 1604), wife of Capt. Thomas Graves, both of Charlestown, Mass. ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," volume 34, page 253; "Lechford's Note-Book," pages 25-29; and "Aspinwall's Notarial Records," pages 34, 103, and 145.) She came to New England with her mother's relatives and located with them in Charlestown, Mass., where she joined the church 7 Oct. 1639. She had one child and died in 1650.

He married secondly, in 1651, REBECCA GRAVES, born about 1631, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Katherine (Gray) Graves of Charlestown, and own-cousin of his first wife; she had eight children and died in Chelmsford, 8 Sept. 1664.

He married thirdly, in Chelmsford, 7 May 1668, ESTHER SPARHAWK, born in 1636, daughter of Dea. Nathaniel and Mary (Angier) Sparhawk of Cambridge, Mass.; she had four children and died in 1692.

Child by first marriage:

1. SAMUEL<sup>3</sup>, born in Charlestown, 3 July 1647; died young.

Children by second marriage:

2. Thomas<sup>3</sup>, born in 1652.
3. REBECCA, born in 1654.
4. JOHN, born in 1656; died young.

5. KATHERINE, born in Charlestown 29 Oct. 1657; died young.
6. KATHERINE, born in Charlestown 4 Jan. 1658/9.
7. SUSANNA, born about 1661.
8. NATHANIEL, born in Chelmsford 28 Feb. 1662/3.
9. MARY, born in Chelmsford 8 Sept. 1664.

Children by third marriage, born in Chelmsford:

10. ESTHER<sup>3</sup>, born 9 Apr. 1669.
11. SAMUEL, born 7 Mar. 1671.
12. JOSEPH, born 27 Jan. 1672/3.
13. BENJAMIN, born 29 May 1679.

- v. URSULA<sup>2</sup>, born about 1619; came to New England with her parents in 1638; was mentioned in her father's will in 1646. She married first, about 1640, STEPHEN STREETER of Charlestown, Mass.; married secondly, 13 Oct. 1657, SAMUEL HOSIER of Watertown, Mass.; married thirdly, about 1666, WILLIAM ROBINSON of Dorchester, Mass.; and married fourthly, 15 July 1673, GRIFFIN CRAFT of Roxbury, Mass.

Children by first marriage (STREETER):

1. STEPHEN<sup>2</sup>, born about 1641. He was father of Samuel<sup>3</sup> Streeter (born about 1671), whose son Stephen<sup>4</sup> Streeter (born in 1698) had among his younger children, Ursula<sup>5</sup> Streeter, born 9 Nov. 1733, and Adams<sup>5</sup> Streeter, born 31 Dec. 1735, evidently named for their Adams ancestors.
2. SARAH, born about 1643.
3. HANNAH, born 10 Nov. 1644.
4. SAMUEL, born about 1647.
5. REBECCA, born about 1649.
6. JOHN, born about 1651.
7. MARY, born in 1653.

- vi. PETER<sup>2</sup>, born in 1621; came to New England with his parents in 1638 and located with them in Braintree; was probably one of the thirty-two Braintree petitioners of Oct. 1645 but with his name erroneously written *Christopher*, as previously explained. (See *ante*, page 66.) He was mentioned in his father's will in 1646 and was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony 22 May 1650, being then still a resident of Braintree. (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 4, part 1, page 459.) The next year he joined his older brother Henry Adams in Medfield, Mass. In a land grant in Medfield in 1658, Peter Adams is called a *brother* of Jonathan Adams. (Medfield Records, quoted in "History of Medfield," page 288.) He died in Medfield in 1690, aged sixty-eight years. The inventory of his estate is dated 23 Oct. 1690. (Suffolk County Probate Records, volume 8, page 175.) On 1 Apr. 1691 his heirs, Peter Adams (who as eldest son had a double share), Hannah, wife of John Fisher, John, Joseph, Mary and Ruth Adams, and Samuel Adams (by Ens. Edward Adams his guardian) divided the estate; and George Fairbanks released his claims through his deceased wife [Rachel Adams]. (*Ibid.*, Series II, volume 3, pages 186-188.)

He married about 1650, RACHEL——

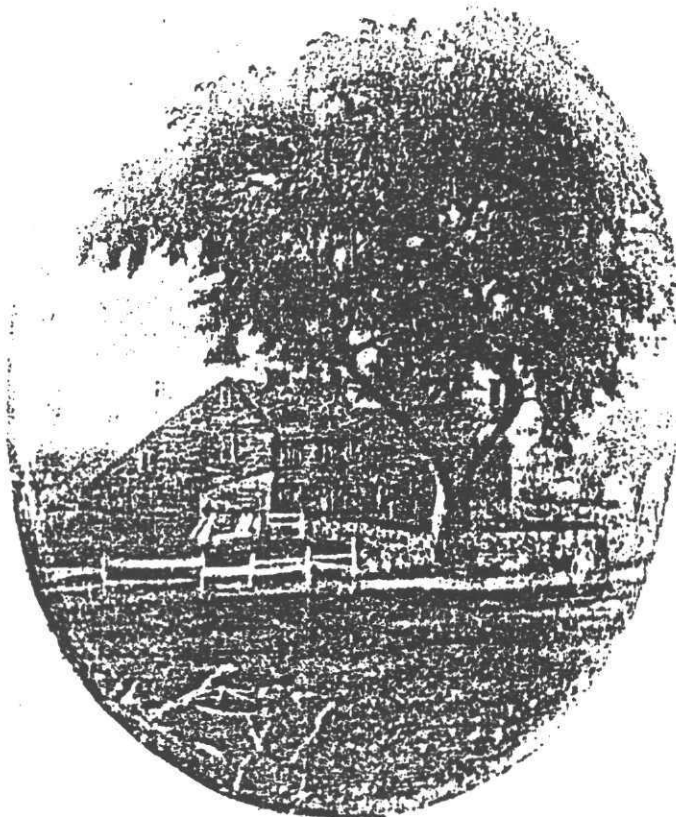
Children born in Medfield, Mass.:

1. RACHEL<sup>3</sup>, born in 1651.
2. PETER, born in Apr. 1653.
3. HANNAH, born 16 Jan. 1655/6.
4. JOHN, born about 1658.
5. MARY, born 1 Mar. 1660/1.
6. JONATHAN, born 11 July 1663; died 15 May 1664.
7. RUTH, born 20 June 1665.
8. JOSEPH, born 25 Aug. 1668.

9. SAMUEL, born 2 Apr. 1671.  
10. HENRY, born 6 Jan. 1673/4; died young.
2. vii. JOHN<sup>2</sup>, baptized at Kingweston, 4 Dec. 1622.  
3. viii. JOSEPH, born in 1626.  
ix. EDWARD, baptized at Kingweston, 19 Apr. 1629; emigrated to New England with his parents in 1638, went with them to Braintree, Mass., and is first found mentioned there in the will of his father in 1646. On 3 May 1654 he and John Fussell [his step-father] were admitted freemen of the Massachusetts Colony, their names being next to each other on the roll of that date. (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 4, part 1, page 460.) About 1654 he settled in Medfield, Mass., where his older brothers Henry and Peter had already located. In 1663 there was a court case concerning a colt of Jonathan Adams who is termed a *brother* of Edward Adams; Henry Adams and Peter Adams [other brothers] are also mentioned in the case. On 28 Oct. 1663, Edward Adams, aged thirty-five years, deposed in this suit. (Suffolk County Court Files, No. 606.) He was appointed ensign of the Medfield company in 1689, served as representative to the Massachusetts General Court in 1689, 1692 and 1702, and died in Medfield, 12 Nov. 1716. (Medfield Vital Records, page 189.)

He married first, about 1652, LYDIA PENNIMAN, baptized in Boston, 22 Feb. 1634/5, daughter of James and Lydia (Eliot) Penniman; she had fourteen children and died in Medfield, 3 Mar. 1675/6.

He married secondly, in Dedham, Mass., 7 Dec. 1678, MRS. ABIGAIL (CRAFT) RUGGLES-DAY, born in Roxbury, Mass., 28 Mar. 1634, daughter of Lieut. Griffin and Alice ( ) Craft, and widow of John Ruggles of Roxbury and Ralph Day of Dedham; she died in Medfield, 19 Jan. 1706/7; no children by this marriage.



*House Built by John Adams at Menotomy, 1652*



He married thirdly, in Medfield 6 Jan. 1709/10, SARAH TAYLOR; no children by this marriage.

Children by first marriage, born in Medfield, Mass.:

1. LYDIA<sup>3</sup>, born 12 July 1653.
2. JONATHAN, born 4 Apr. 1655.
3. JOHN, born 18 Feb. 1656/7.
4. ELIASHIB, born 18 Feb. 1658/9.
5. SARAH, born 29 May 1660.
6. JAMES, born 4 Jan. 1661/2.
7. HENRY, born 29 Oct. 1663.
8. MEHITABLE, born 20 Mar. 1664/5.
9. ELISHA, born 25 Aug. 1666; died 15 Sept. 1666.
10. EDWARD, born 28 June 1668.
11. BETHIA, born 12 Apr. 1671; died 28 Apr. 1671.
12. BETHIA, born 18 Aug. 1672; died 2 Sept. 1672.
13. ABIGAIL, born 25 Jan. 1674/5; died 6 Feb. 1674/5.
14. MIRIAM, born 26 Feb. 1675/6; died 18 May 1676.

2. JOHN<sup>2</sup> ADAMS (1. *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), was baptized at King-weston, Somersetshire, England, 4 Dec. 1622, and was brought to New England by his parents in the Spring of 1638. He was immediately apprenticed to John Fownell, a millwright who emigrated from Hertford, Co. Herts, England, in 1638 and located in Cambridge, Mass., with whom young Adams probably continued until he became of age in 1643. In a law suit in Cambridge in 1656 between Jotham Gibbons, Henry Dunster and Joseph Cooke, John Adams made the following important deposition:

"John Adams aged thirty-five yeares or thereabout, sworn saith that ever since the yeare sixteen hundredth & thirty-eight wch. now is eighteen yeares past, he hath knowne the lands wch now good: Litle and Jo: Browne dwell



upon, wch. was then and since possessed by Squaw Sachem, but ever since the time he knew it, it was called the name of Mr. Gibbons' land or ffeild, & saith that he had good cause to know the land, he being then servant unto him who built Cap'ne Cooke's mill & helped about it, and both now & since hath lived neer unto the sd land, & saith that the land now in controversy between Jotham Gibbons & Mr. Dunster & Mr. Cooke lyeth beyond the little runnet or brooke wch runeth from Cap'ne Cooke's mill, & allso saith that the late Maj'r Gibbons challenged the said land or meadow in a letter wch he wrote unto him upon occasion of his forbidding some to mow the land wch the said Maj'r had given order about, & that meeting with him afterwards the said Maj'r told him he laid claim to all the land beyond the runnet as his owne & did intend to have a tryall about it. Sworne in Court by Jno. Addams, 7 (8) 1656." (Middlesex County Court Files, 1656.)

The mill John Adams in boyhood "helped about" to erect was built by John Fownell in 1638 for Capt. George Cooke and was located in that part of Cambridge long called Menotomy which in 1807 became West Cambridge and in 1867 Arlington. It was situated on Sucker Brook in the present Arlington Center, near the junction of Mystic and Russell Streets, and only two hundred yards from the homestead in Menotomy occupied by John Adams from 1651. Capt. George Cooke returned to England in 1645, and after his death in 1652 his young daughter, Mary Cooke, was placed in the household of John Fownell and the latter's wife, to be brought up.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship to Mr. Fownell about 1644, John Adams evidently joined his parents in Braintree, Mass., as his name is among the thirty-two petitioners of that town in Oct. 1645. (Massachusetts Colony Records, volume 2, page 128; see also *ante*, page 66.) In 1646 he is mentioned in the will of his father Henry Adams, and the same year went with his elder brother Thomas Adams

to Concord, Mass., where he acquired a house and land; he also acquired a few years later some land in Chelmsford, Mass. (Middlesex County Deeds, volume 1, pages 167 and 192; also "History of Chelmsford," pages 2, 7 and 835.)

"On 25 Dec. 1649, John Shepheard of Braintree in N. E., carpenter, husband of Margaret\* the daughter of Henry Squire late of Kinweston neere Somerton in Somersetshire, granted a lettre of Atturney to John Adams of Concord to receive etc. all rents due for lands now or late in the tenure & occupation of [his brother] Jonathan Adams liveing neere Ballsberry [Baltonsborough] in Somersetshire," etc. Also on 22 Dec. 1649, Samuel Adams of Braintree granted a letter of attorney to [his brother] John Adams to collect of the executors of the will of Emanuel Eglesfield of London, father to Mary the wife of said Samuel, all that is due to her, etc. ("Aspinwall's Notarial Records," pages 267 and 145.) Early in 1650 John Adams went to England on the foregoing business matters, but returned to New England in 1651 and secured a homestead lot on which is now located the town hall and the railroad station in Arlington Center. Here he built a dwelling house which was owned and occupied by six generations of the Adams family until taken down in 1846 to make room for the railroad station. This house was located on the main highway from Cambridge to Concord (now Massachusetts Avenue) and was riddled with bullets fired by the British troops during their retreat from Concord to Cambridge on the afternoon of 19 April 1775. The bullets passed through the clapboards and were embedded in the brick lining of the exterior walls where many of them were found when

\*She was sister of Edith (Squire) Adams wife of Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams, and so aunt of John<sup>2</sup> Adams.

the building was razed over seventy years later. On 21 Feb. 1692/3, Golden Moore and John Squire of Cambridge deposed that John Adams of Cambridge had occupied this land for forty-two years. (Middlesex County Deeds, Volume 11, page 174.) At various times he acquired other small parcels in Cambridge and Charlestown. He also bought from Golden Moore (date unknown and deed unrecorded) a farm of 117 acres, which was surveyed and laid out to him in 1664 adjoining Mr. Herbert Pelham's farm in what is now Lexington. In 1664 he bought of Joseph Cooke of Stanway, Co. Essex, England [formerly of Cambridge, Mass.], thirteen acres of meadow and upland on Menotomy River; this land is near the present Thorndike Street in Arlington. ("Cambridge Proprietors' Records," pages 140 and 124.) A few years after securing his permanent homestead at Menotomy in Cambridge in 1651, John Adams disposed of the lands in Concord and Chelmsford he had acquired in association with his brothers Thomas and Samuel Adams. On 1 Jan. 1654/5, Thomas Adams of Concord for £34 conveyed to Samuel Stratton of same the house lately called the *house of John Adams*, last inhabited by William How, weaver, with twenty-four acres of land; also a second division right belonging to the premises; also four and one half acres of meadow at Fairhaven. On 27 Oct. 1656, John Adams of Chenceford [*sic*] for £30 conveyed to Samuel Stratton of Concord the same property. (Middlesex County Deeds, volume 1, pages 167 and 192.)

John Adams first appears on the town records of Cambridge on 9 Mar. 1656/7, and he is frequently mentioned in them until 14 Mar. 1698/9. The vital records of Cambridge show the birth-record of his second child, Mary Adams, on 25 Oct.

1652; also the birth-records of three of his five younger children between 1655 and 1662.

The records of the First Church of Cambridge, as now existing, were started in 1659, with a compilation of the previous records from 1633. These records have the following account of the family of John Adams:

"Anne Adams (wife of John Adams) is a member in full communion. John Adams. He was admitted May 18, 1666.

Her children: Rebecca Adams, born and baptized in England; Mary, John and Joseph Adams baptized in this church; Hannah, baptized June 17, 1660; deceased 25 Jan. 1660 [1660/1]; Daniel, baptized September 14, 1662." ("Records of First Church of Cambridge," page 21.)

On 8 Feb. 1657/8, the Town of Charlestown granted to John Adams of Cambridge, mill-wright, about four acres in Menotomy Field. (Land Records of Charlestown.) On 14 July 1677, "John Adams of Menotomy Row in the township of Cambridge, mill-wright," bought about three acres in Menotomy Field from Jonathan Bunker. On 4 Sept. 1697, John Adams, Sen. of Cambridge conveyed by deed of gift to his son Joseph Adams his homestead in Menotomy [now Arlington Center] and other land in Cambridge and Charlestown. (Middlesex County Deeds, volume 6, page 62, and volume 12, page 544.)

The will of John<sup>s</sup> Adams, dated 1 June 1705, mentions his wife Anne; son John Adams, to whom was given the testator's farm of 110 acres "next Mr. Pelham's farm in Cambridge which lyeth between Cambridge and Concord"; son Joseph Adams to whom was given only 5 shillings (he having been deeded in 1697 the paternal homestead at Menotomy); grandson William Patten; and grand daughters Martha Smith and Rebecca Squire. Executors, wife Anne Adams and son John Adams. Proved 7 Oct. 1706. (Middlesex County Probate Records, volume 12, page 202.)

John<sup>2</sup> Adams died at Menotomy in Cambridge in 1706, in his eighty-fourth year, and was doubtless buried in the old Arlington Cemetery, although no gravestone to him is now extant.

John<sup>2</sup> Adams was married to ANNE ———, early in 1650, either in New England shortly before sailing on his voyage to England (in which case his wife accompanied him), or in England soon after his arrival there. Their eldest child, Rebecca Adams, was born in England in 1650 or 1651, and was brought to New England by her parents on the return voyage in 1651. No evidence has been found as to the parentage of Mrs. Adams. She joined the Cambridge Church, probably in 1652, and was living as late as 1 Oct. 1714, as disclosed by a deed whereby Ann Adams, widow of John Adams of Cambridge, deceased, and John Adams of Sudbury, Mass., executors of the will of his "honoured father John Adams aforesaid, deceased," conveyed about four acres in Charlestown to Joseph Adams of Cambridge [grandson of John and Anne]. (Middlesex County Deeds, volume 17, page 59.)

Children of John<sup>2</sup> and Anne ( ) Adams:

- i. REBECCA<sup>3</sup>, born and baptized in England in 1650 or 1651; married in Cambridge, 24 Nov. 1669, NATHANIEL PATTEN; she died 18 Dec. 1677. Children (Patten): 1. *Rebecca*, born in 1670; married *John Squire*. 2. *Nathaniel*, born 24 Sept. 1672. 3. *John*, born 24 Sept. 1672. 4. *Anna*, born 20 Apr. 1674. 5. *William*, born 12 July 1676.
- ii. MARY, born at Menotomy in Cambridge, 25 Oct. 1652, and baptized before 1659; married about 1676, JOHN EAMES; died 3 Apr. 1681. Children (Eames): 1. *Anna*, born in 1677. 2. *Martha*, born 28 Feb. 1678/9; m. in Cambridge, 14 Dec. 1699, *John Smith*.

- iii. JOHN, born at Menotomy in Cambridge, 1 May 1655, and baptized before 1659; served as a trooper under Capt. Thomas Prentice in King Philip's War in 1675 and 1676. (Bodge's "Soldiers in King Philip's War," pages 81-83.) In 1683 he bought a two hundred acre farm in Framingham where he settled and he afterwards acquired a farm in Sudbury where he passed his later years. By his father's will in 1705 he was given the latter's 110 acre farm in Lexington, originally granted by the Town of Cambridge to Golden Moore. He was residing in Sudbury as late as 1733 when he appears on the list of living claimants for a right in Narragansett Grant No. 2 [Westminster, Mass.], on account of his service in King Philip's War nearly sixty years previously. (Bodge's "Soldiers in King Philip's War," page 419.)

He married in Sudbury, 26 Feb. 1680/1, HANNAH BENT, born there 6 May 1661, daughter of John<sup>2</sup> and Hannah<sup>3</sup> (Stone) Bent and granddaughter of John<sup>1</sup> and Martha ( ) Bent and of Dea. John<sup>2</sup> Stone.

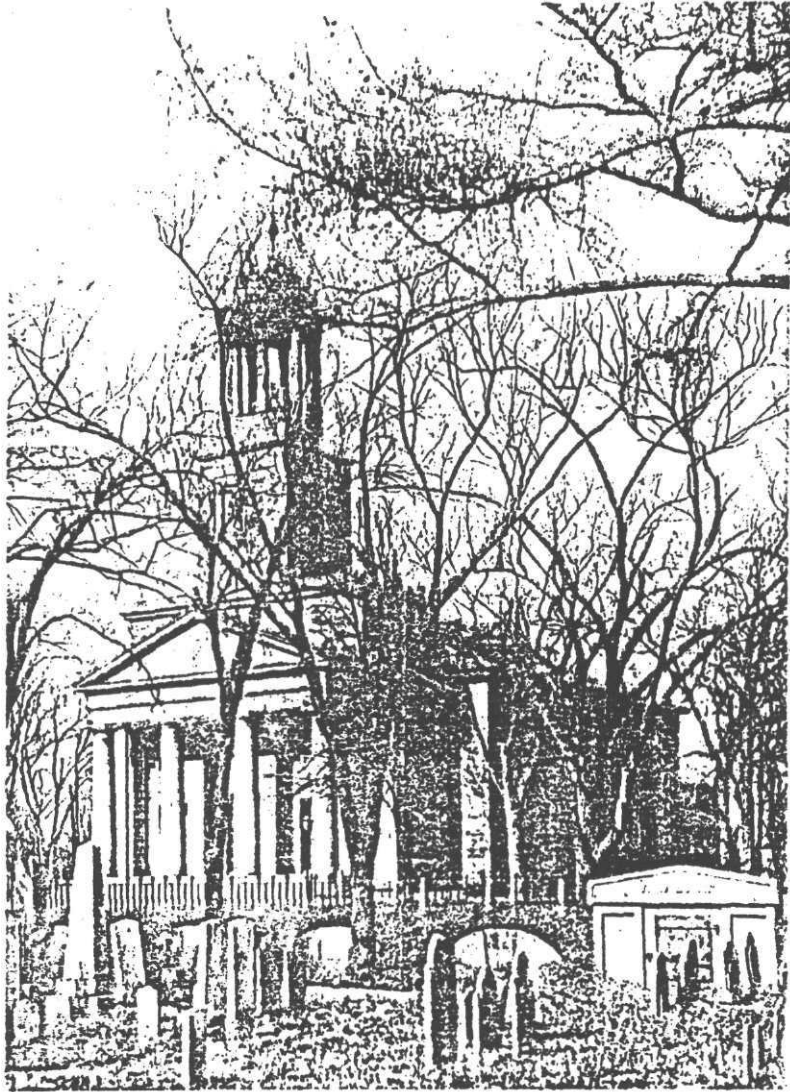
Children recorded in Sudbury:

1. JOHN<sup>4</sup>, born 12 Mar. 1683/4.
  2. DANIEL, born 21 Nov. 1685.
  3. HANNAH, born 14 Feb. 1687/8.
  4. CHARLES, born 20 June 1690.
- iv. DANIEL<sup>3</sup>, born at Menotomy in Cambridge, 8 Aug. 1657; died in infancy.
4. v. JOSEPH, born at Menotomy in Cambridge, in 1658 or 1659, and baptized by 1659.
- vi. HANNAH, born at Menotomy in Cambridge, and baptized 17 June 1660; died 26 Jan. 1660/1.
- vii. DANIEL, born at Menotomy in Cambridge, 12 Aug. 1662, and baptized 14 Sept. 1662; died in Cambridge, 14 May 1685.

3. JOSEPH<sup>2</sup> ADAMS (1. *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born at Kingweston, Somersetshire, England, in 1626, was brought to New England in 1638 by his parents and went with them to Braintree (now Quincy), Mass. The first mention of him here is in 1646 as a legatee in his father's will. He succeeded to the paternal homestead in Braintree, like his father was a farmer and maltster, and died in Braintree 6 Dec. 1694, aged sixty-eight years. (Vital Records of Braintree, page 660.)

In 1823, his great-grandson, President John Adams (1735-1826), erected in Quincy (formerly Braintree) Churchyard a monument with the following inscription: "In Memory of Henry Adams who took flight from the Dragon persecution in Devonshire in England, and alighted with eight sons, near Mount Wollaston. One of the sons returned to England; and after taking time to explore the country, four removed to Medfield and the neighboring towns, two to Chelmsford. One only, Joseph, who lies here at his left hand, remained here, who was an original proprietor in the township of Braintree, incorporated in 1639." (There are some errors in this statement: Henry Adams came from Somersetshire, not Devonshire; no record of personal persecution has been found; he had eight sons, but brought only seven with him, the other (Jonathan) emigrating about fifteen years later; one son (John) did return in 1650 to England, but he came back to New England the next year and settled at Menotomy (now Arlington) in Cambridge; Braintree was incorporated in 1640 (not 1639) when Joseph Adams was only fourteen years old, so he was not an *original proprietor* of that town.)

Joseph<sup>2</sup> Adams married at Braintree, 2 Nov. 1650, ABIGAIL BAXTER, born in Roxbury in Sept. 1634, daughter of



*First Church, Quincy, Mass. This Edifice Built in 1827*





Gregory and Margaret (Paddy) Baxter; she died in Braintree, 27 Aug. 1692.

Children born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass.:

- i. HANNAH<sup>3</sup>, born 13 Nov. 1652.
5. ii. JOSEPH, born 24 Dec. 1654.
- iii. JOHN, born 11 Feb. 1656/7; died young.
- iv. ABIGAIL, born 27 Feb. 1658/9.
- v. BETHIA, born 20 Dec. 1661.
6. vi. JOHN, born 20 Dec. 1661.
- vii. MARY, born 9 Oct. 1663; died young.
- viii. SAMUEL, born 3 Sept. 1665.
- ix. MARY, born 25 Feb. 1667/8.
- x. PETER, born 7 Feb. 1669/70.
- xi. JONATHAN, born 31 Jan. 1671/2.
- xii. MEHITABLE, baptized 24 Nov. 1678.

4. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup> ADAMS (2. *John*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), was born at Menotomy in Cambridge in 1658 or 1659, but his birth is not recorded. The Cambridge Church Records, started in 1659, mention him as having been baptized before that time. On 4 Sept. 1697 he received by deed of gift from his father the latter's homestead at Menotomy (now Arlington Center) where he always resided; but he died there 20 July 1701 at the early age of forty-two years and about five years previous to the decease of his father. On 1 Aug. 1701, administration on his estate was given to his widow Margaret Adams. (Middlesex County Probate Records, File 170.)

He married in Cambridge, 21 Feb. 1687/8, MARGARET EAMES, born in Sudbury, 8 July 1666, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Blandford) Eames; they had five children. She married secondly, in Cambridge, 27 Dec. 1705, as his second

wife, LIEUT. DANIEL DEANE (or DANE) of Concord, born there 29 Apr. 1669, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fuller) Deane (or Dane). In 1721, Daniel Dean and wife Margaret, for love and good will, conveyed to her sons, Daniel and John Adams, their homestead farm of one hundred acres in Concord, Mass. (Middlesex County Deeds.) This farm was located in that part of Concord which in 1754 was set off to form the town of Lincoln, Mass. Lieut. Daniel Dean died in Concord (now Lincoln), 29 Nov. 1725, in his fifty-seventh year (not his ninety-seventh year, as it has been claimed that his gravestone inscription states).

Children born at Menotomy in Cambridge (now Arlington Center), Mass.:

- i. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup>, born about 1689; succeeded to the homestead at Menotomy of his father and grandfather, and died there 18 Oct. 1774.
- ii. DANIEL, baptized 3 Jan. 1690/1; resided in that part of Concord which in 1754 became Lincoln, Mass., and died there 9 Feb. 1780.
- iii. CHERRY, born in 1694; baptized 31 Jan. 1696/7.
7. iv. JOHN, baptized 18 Apr. 1697.

5. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup> ADAMS (3. *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., 24 Dec. 1654, passed his life in his native town and died there 12 Feb. 1736/7.

He married first, in 1682, MARY CHAPIN, born in Braintree, Mass., 27 Aug. 1662, daughter of Josiah and Mary (King) Chapin; she had two children and died in Braintree, 14 June 1687.

He married secondly, in 1688, HANNAH BASS, born in Braintree, 22 June 1667, daughter of John and Ruth (Alden)

Bass and grand-daughter of Hon. John Alden who came to Plymouth in *The Mayflower* in 1620; she had eight children and died in Braintree, 24 Oct. 1705.

He married thirdly, about 1708, ELIZABETH HOBART, born in Braintree, 12 June 1666, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Eliot) Hobart; she had one child and died in Braintree, 13 Feb. 1738/9.

Children by first marriage, born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass.:

- i. MARY<sup>4</sup>, born 6 Feb. 1682/3.
- ii. ABIGAIL, born 17 Feb. 1684/5.

Children by second marriage, born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass.:

- iii. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup>, born 4 Jan. 1688/9.
- 8. iv. JOHN, born 8 Feb. 1690/1.
- v. SAMUEL, born 28 Jan. 1693/4.
- vi. JOSIAH, born 8 Feb. 1695/6.
- vii. HANNAH, born 21 Feb. 1697/8.
- viii. RUTH, born 21 Mar. 1699/1700.
- ix. BETHIA, born 13 June 1702.
- x. EBENEZER, born 30 Dec. 1704.

Child by third marriage:

- xi. CALEB<sup>4</sup>, born in Braintree (now Quincy), 26 May 1710; died there 4 June 1710.

6. CAPT. JOHN<sup>3</sup> ADAMS (3. *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., 20 Dec. 1661, about 1689 settled in Boston where he became a sea-captain and later a merchant. He died in Boston 2 Nov. 1702, aged forty-one years, according to his gravestone in the Granary Burying Ground.

He married first, about 1684, HANNAH WEBB, born in Braintree, 5 Sept. 1665, daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Scott) Webb; she had three children and died in Boston between 14 Apr. and 19 Oct. 1694.

He married secondly, in Boston, 19 Oct. 1694, HANNAH CHECKLEY, born there 19 Dec. 1674, daughter of Anthony and Hannah (Wheelwright) Checkley and granddaughter of Rev. John and Mary (Hutchinson) Wheelwright; five children by this marriage. She married secondly, in Boston, 12 Dec. 1705, SAMUEL WINKLEY.

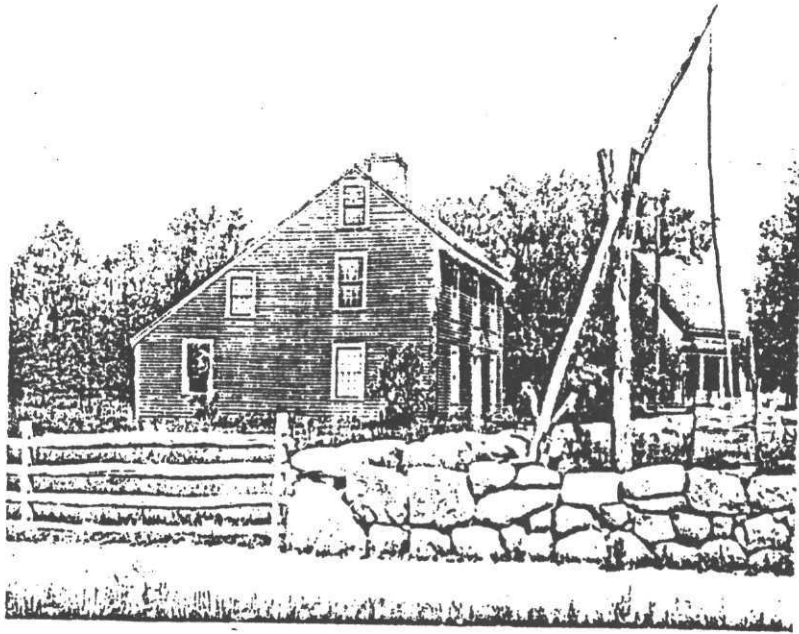
Children by first marriage, born in Braintree:

- i. HANNAH<sup>4</sup>, born 24 June 1685.
- ii. JOHN, born 28 Sept. 1687.
9. iii. SAMUEL, born 6 May 1689.

Children by second marriage, born and recorded in Boston, Mass.:

- iv. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup>, born 20 Dec. 1695.
- v. MARY, born 20 Dec. 1695.
- vi. BETHIA, born 20 Aug. 1697.
- vii. THOMAS, born 29 Mar. 1701.
- viii. ABIAH, born 11 May 1702.

7. JOHN<sup>4</sup> ADAMS (4. *Joseph*<sup>3</sup>, *John*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), was born at Menotomy in Cambridge (now Arlington Center, Mass.), and was baptized in infancy in the First Church of Cambridge, 18 Apr. 1697. At the age of four years he lost his father, and four years later his mother married Lieut. Daniel Deane of Concord, Mass. Soon afterwards the family settled in the part of Concord which in 1754 was set off into the new town of Lincoln. Here John Adams and his brother Daniel Adams received in 1721 by deed of gift from their



*Birthplace of President John Adams*



mother and step-father the latter's hundred acre farm, located near the center of the present town of Lincoln. He lived only about four years to enjoy ownership of this estate as he died in Concord (now Lincoln), 25 Oct. 1725, at the early age of twenty-eight years, both his mother and step-father surviving him.

He married in Concord, 13 Dec. 1722, LOVE MINOT, born there 15 Apr. 1702, daughter of Capt. James and Rebecca (Wheeler) Minot; she married secondly, EDWARD FLINT, born in Concord, 6 July 1685, died in Lincoln, 15 Nov. 1754; she died there 25 Oct. 1772.

Children of John<sup>4</sup> and Love (Minot) Adams, born in Concord (now Lincoln), Mass.:

10. i. JOHN<sup>5</sup>, born 11 Nov. 1723.
- ii. LOVE, born 23 June 1725.

8. DEA. JOHN<sup>4</sup> ADAMS, ESQ. (5. *Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>*), was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., 8 Feb. 1690/1, and was baptized there 15 Mar. 1690/1. He had a good education for his time, was a cordwainer and farmer, and by industry and thrift well brought up and educated his children and acquired a substantial estate. He was a useful and capable citizen of his native town, was several times elected a selectman, and for many years held the office of deacon in the First Church of Braintree (now Quincy). The house in which he and his illustrious son, President John<sup>5</sup> Adams, were born, was built about 1681 and still (1927) remains at No. 143 Franklin Street, Quincy. He died in Braintree, 25 May 1761.



He married 31 Oct. 1734, SUSANNA BOYLSTON, born in Brookline, Mass., 5 Mar. 1708/9, daughter of Peter and Ann (White) Boylston; she died in Quincy, 17 Apr. 1797, aged eighty-eight years.

Children born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass.:

11. i. JOHN<sup>6</sup>, born 19 Oct. 1735.
- ii. PETER BOYLSTON, born 16 Oct. 1738.
- iii. ELIHU, born 29 May 1741.

9. SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> ADAMS, ESQ. (6. *Capt. John*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., 6 May 1689, was taken in infancy by his parents to Boston where he passed the rest of his life. He became a wealthy merchant, held various town offices, was deacon of the Old South Church, and a representative for Boston in the Massachusetts General Court in 1747. As one of the leaders in his generation of the popular party of Massachusetts, which engaged in a century of struggle against royal encroachment resulting in 1775 in the American Revolution, Mr. Adams was subjected to many libelous attacks, due to the malignity of political feeling of the period. In his later years he became involved, with hundreds of others, in the failure of the Land Bank, as a result of which he lost his property; and even his fine homestead at the foot of Summer Street was seized after his death, 8 Mar. 1747/8.

He married in Boston, 21 Apr. 1713, MARY FIFIELD, born there 7 May 1694, daughter of Richard and Mary ( ) Fifield.

Children born in Boston:

- i. RICHARD<sup>5</sup>, born 21 Jan. 1715/16.
- ii. MARY, born 30 July 1717.

- iii. HANNAH, born 6 Nov. 1720.
- 12. iv. SAMUEL, born 16 Sept. 1722.
  - v. JOHN, born 4 Sept. 1724; died young.
  - vi. JOHN, born 28 Oct. 1726.
  - vii. JOSEPH, born 29 Dec. 1728.
  - viii. ABIGAIL, born 20 July 1730; died young.
  - ix. THOMAS, born 23 Dec. 1731.
  - x. SARAH, born 18 Nov. 1733.
  - xi. ABIGAIL, born 19 Oct. 1735.
  - xii. MEHITABLE, born 12 Apr. 1740.

10. JOHN<sup>5</sup> ADAMS (7. John<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>), was born 11 Nov. 1723 in that part of Concord, Mass., established in 1754 as Lincoln, Mass. He always resided in his native place and died in Lincoln, 17 Jan. 1809.

He married first, in Concord, 12 Dec. 1749, LUCY HUBBARD, born there 8 June 1730, died there 24 Dec. 1791, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Rebecca<sup>5</sup> (Bulkeley) Hubbard. Rebecca<sup>5</sup> Bulkeley was daughter of Capt. Joseph<sup>4</sup> and Rebecca (Jones) Bulkeley, granddaughter of Hon. Peter<sup>3</sup> and Rebecca (Wheeler) Bulkeley, great-granddaughter of Rev. Edward<sup>2</sup> and Lucyan ( ) Bulkeley, and great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Peter<sup>1</sup> Bulkeley, all of Concord, Mass. Rev. Peter<sup>1</sup> Bulkeley was born at Odell, Bedfordshire, England, 31 Jan. 1582/3, son of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, D. D., and descended from a very ancient armigerous family of landed gentry in Shropshire. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, A.B. 1604/5, A.M. 1608, and was Rector of Odell from 1609 to 1635 when he was suspended for non-conformity and emigrated to New England. The next year he founded Concord, Mass., where he was

minister until his death, 9 Mar. 1658/9. In wealth, social rank, education, culture and talents, Mr. Bulkeley was a leading Puritan minister of New England.

John<sup>5</sup> Adams married secondly, in Lincoln, 28 Feb. 1794, Mrs. BEULAH (DAKIN) BAKER, born in Sudbury, Mass., 22 Mar. 1735/6, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Minot) Dakin, and widow of Thomas Baker of Littleton, Mass.; she died in Lincoln, 1 Apr. 1807. No children by this marriage.

Children of John<sup>5</sup> and Lucy (Hubbard) Adams, born in Lincoln, Mass.:

13. i. JOHN<sup>6</sup>, born 15 Apr. 1751.
- ii. EDWARD, born 27 Mar. 1753.
- iii. ABEL, born 28 Mar. 1755; died 27 July 1756.
- iv. ABEL, born 20 Feb. 1757.
- v. BULKELEY, born 14 Mar. 1759.
- vi. THOMAS, born 22 Mar. 1761.
- vii. LUCY, born 2 June 1763.
- viii. EPHRAIM, born 24 Feb. 1765; died 17 Feb. 1766.
- ix. REBECCA, born 28 Feb. 1767.
- x. EPHRAIM, born 11 Aug. 1769.
- xi. JONAS, born 8 June 1772.

II. HON. JOHN<sup>5</sup> ADAMS, LL.D. (8. *Dea. John*<sup>4</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., 19 Oct. 1735, graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1755, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1758 where he rapidly acquired distinction. He soon became zealous in the popular cause of Massachusetts against encroachments by the Crown, and gained renown in 1765 by his opposition to the Stamp Act. Three years later he removed from Braintree to Boston and in 1770 successfully defended





*President John Adams*





*Mrs. Abigail Adams*

the British soldiers tried at Boston for the deaths of several victims of the "Boston Massacre," displaying his stern, moral courage and inflexible professional integrity in accepting such a case in spite of his political affiliations. The same year he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature and soon became a leader in the American Revolution, serving in the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1778. Here he became a dominant figure, strongly advocated the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence adopted 4 July 1776. From 1779 to 1783 he was mostly in Paris as a commissioner associated with Benjamin Franklin and John Jay to negotiate a treaty of peace between America and England, which was at length agreed upon, 30 Nov. 1782. From 1785 to 1788 he served in the unenviable post of Minister from the United States to England, and from 1789 to 1797 was Vice-president of the United States under Washington as President. During this period two political parties, the Federalists and Republicans (later Democrats) arose, and John Adams and Alexander Hamilton became the recognized leaders of the first-named party. In 1796 Mr. Adams was elected President of the United States and served from 1797 to 1801; but his administration was not very successful on account of party factions, and in 1800 he was defeated for re-election by Thomas Jefferson. He thereupon retired to private life, settling in Quincy, Mass., in a fine mansion on Adams Street, formerly owned by the Vassall family, which he had acquired in 1785. This house was later the summer residence of his son President John Quincy<sup>6</sup> Adams, grandson Hon. Charles Francis<sup>7</sup> Adams, and great-grandson Brooks<sup>8</sup> Adams. Upon the latter's death in 1927,



his heirs made the mansion an Adams Memorial, open to the public.

While possessed of great abilities and forceful, courageous character, Mr. Adams' violent temper and uncompromising disposition handicapped his illustrious political career. In recognition of his public services and achievements he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from four colleges, Harvard in 1781, Dartmouth in 1782, Yale in 1788 and Brown in 1797. He died at Quincy, 4 July 1826, at the age of ninety years and on the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. He was the last survivor (except Charles Carroll) of the fifty-six signers of that immortal document.

He married in Weymouth, Mass., 25 Oct. 1764, ABIGAIL SMITH, born there 11 Nov. 1744, daughter of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Quincy) Smith. She was a woman of superior education and abilities, and her letters to her husband throw interesting light on affairs during the Revolution. She died in Quincy, 28 Oct. 1818.

Children:

- i. ABIGAIL<sup>6</sup>, born in Braintree (now Quincy), 14 July 1765; married HON. HENRY WILLIAM SMITH.
14. ii. JOHN QUINCY, born in Braintree (now Quincy), 11 July 1767.
- iii. SUSANNA, born in Boston 28 Dec. 1768; died 4 Feb. 1770.
- iv. CHARLES, born in Boston, 29 May 1770.
- v. THOMAS BOYLSTON, born in Braintree (now Quincy), 15 Sept. 1772.

12. HON. SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> ADAMS, LL.D. (9. *Samuel*<sup>4</sup>, *Capt. John*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born in Boston, 16 Sept. 1722, graduated from Harvard College, A. B. 1740, and



*Governor Samuel Adams*



studied law for a short period. He then took up a commercial career in Boston in which he failed, due largely to incessant devotion to politics instead of attention to business. About 1748 he commenced to be an important figure in town affairs and from 1756 to 1764 was a collector of taxes; but his lax methods involved him in heavy losses due to uncollected arrears for which he was held responsible.

His vigorous opposition to the Stamp Act in 1764 won him strong popularity, and from 1765 to 1774 he was a representative from Boston to the Massachusetts General Court. During this period he became a fervent leader of the people in the controversy with the British government, and was the first patriot to advise against compromise by representation in Parliament and to advocate separation from the mother country. For several years he wrote great numbers of political articles for the newspapers and through his initiative committees of safety and correspondence were organized and the first Continental Congress was called in 1774. It is generally agreed that he did more than any other man in Massachusetts to mould public opinion in favor of revolution, and he and John Hancock were the only men excluded from Gen. Gage's offer of general amnesty 12 June 1775. From 1774 to 1781 he was a leading delegate in the Continental Congress, from the beginning insisted on separation from England, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence adopted 4 July 1776. He served in the convention in 1779 which framed the constitution of Massachusetts and also in the convention in 1788 which ratified the constitution of the United States. As a member of the Republican (later Democratic) party he was Lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts from 1789 to 1794 and

Governor from 1794 to 1797. Although inferior in judgment, statesmanship and abilities to his cousin President John Adams, he was highly esteemed by the latter who declared him to have been of "incorruptible integrity and the very soul of the Revolution." In 1792 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard College. His personality was magnetic to the "plain people" and he was a born adept in all the shrewd, adroit and tactful arts of the successful politician. He died in Boston, 2 Oct. 1803.

He married first, in Boston, 17 Oct. 1749, ELIZABETH CHECKLEY, born there 15 Mar. 1725/6, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Rolfe) Checkley; she had five children and died in Boston 25 July 1757. He married secondly, in Boston, 6 Dec. 1764, ELIZABETH WELLS, born 26 Jan. 1735/6, daughter of Francis Wells of Boston; she had no children and died in Boston 30 Apr. 1808.

Children of Hon. Samuel<sup>5</sup> and Elizabeth (Checkley) Adams, born in Boston:

- i. SAMUEL<sup>6</sup>, born 14 Sept. 1750; died 2 Oct. 1750.
- ii. SAMUEL, born 16 Oct. 1751; graduated from Harvard College, A. B. 1770; studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Warren and served as a surgeon in the American Army during the Revolution; died 17 Jan. 1788, unmarried.
- iii. JOSEPH, born 23 June 1753; died 24 June 1753.
- iv. MARY, born 23 June 1754; died 3 Oct. 1754.
- v. HANNAH, born 21 June 1756; married (intention recorded in Boston, 1 June 1781), CAPT. THOMAS WELLS.

13. JOHN<sup>u</sup> ADAMS (10. John<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>), born in Lincoln, Mass., 15 Apr. 1751, when a young



*President John Quincy Adams*



man settled on a farm in Mason, N. H., where he resided over thirty years until his death.

On receipt of the news of the Battle of Lexington, John Adams hastened to Cambridge, Mass., and on 23 Apr. 1775 enlisted for nine months in Capt. Benjamin Mann's company, Col. James Reed's Third New Hampshire Continental Regiment. This regiment took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, 17 June 1775, and in the operations during the siege of Boston for the rest of the year. (New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls, volume 1, pages 100, 206 and 207.) He died in Mason, N. H., 9 June 1807.

He married in New Ipswich, N. H., 4 Dec. 1777, MARY<sup>6</sup> Adams, born there 1 Mar. 1758, daughter of Dea. Benjamin<sup>5</sup> (*Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*) and Priscilla (Warner) Adams; she died 1 June 1845.

Children born in Mason, N. H.:

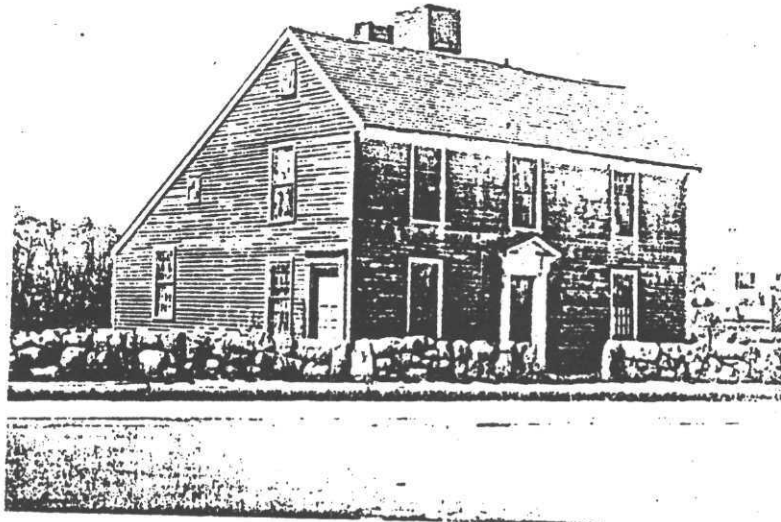
15. i. JOHN<sup>7</sup>, born 24 Aug. 1778.
- ii. MARY, born 11 Aug. 1780.
- iii. SALLY, born 14 June 1782.
- iv. JONAS, born 31 Aug. 1784.
- v. EBENEZER, born 15 Nov. 1786.
- vi. NATHAN, born 15 Feb. 1789.
- vii. SETH, born 27 Jan. 1791.
- viii. LUCY, born 9 July 1793.
- ix. HANNAH, born 8 Mar. 1795.
- x. RUTH, born 14 July 1797.

14. HON. JOHN QUINCY<sup>6</sup> ADAMS, LL.D. (11. *Hon. John<sup>5</sup>, Dea. John<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>*), was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., 11 July 1767, in a house built in 1716 which is now (1927) the headquarters of



the Quincy Historical Society at No. 131 Franklin Street, Quincy. When eleven years of age he was taken by his father to Europe where he studied from 1778 to 1781 in Paris and Leyden. In 1782 he went to St. Petersburg as private secretary to Hon. Francis Dana, American Envoy to Russia, and spent the next two years in Paris as secretary to his father. Returning to America in 1785 he continued his education at Harvard College where he graduated A.B. in 1787, and after three years of legal study with Chief-Justice Theophilus Parsons, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1790 and commenced practice in Boston.

Four years later his long career of public service started when from 1794 to 1801 he resided in Europe as United States Minister to Holland, Portugal and Prussia. Returning to Boston, in 1802 he was chosen to the Massachusetts State Senate, and from 1803 to 1808 was a United States Senator from Massachusetts. From 1809 to 1814 he was United States Minister to Russia and in the latter year was chairman of the United States commission which negotiated the treaty of Ghent on 24 Dec. 1814, closing the War of 1812 with England. From 1815 to 1817 he served with distinction as Minister to England, and from 1817 to 1825 as Secretary of State under President Monroe. He succeeded the latter as President of the United States from 1825 to 1829, but after a turbulent and rather unsuccessful administration he was defeated for re-election by Gen. Andrew Jackson. From 1831 until his death in 1848 he was a distinguished Member of Congress from Massachusetts; throughout this service he was conspicuous in opposing the extension of slavery, although not an abolitionist, and he exhibited his indomitable persistence and courage in fighting the "gag rules" of Congress from 1836 to



*Birthplace of President John Quincy Adams*



1844 when he finally accomplished their repeal. He died 23 Feb. 1848 from a stroke of apoplexy while on the floor of Congress. Thus for fifty-three years (1794-1848) Mr. Adams was continually in high national offices, a record of public service unsurpassed in extent. When not in Washington or Europe during his official career, he resided in the mansion on Adams Street in Quincy, Mass., which was acquired by his father in 1785. He was a recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1822, and the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1806; and from 1830 to 1848 he was an Overseer of Harvard College.

Few Americans high in public life have possessed more ability, culture, independence and lofty patriotism than Mr. Adams, but his political career was handicapped by a cold, austere and reserved disposition and a strong independence, which caused him to lack popular affection, subjected him to bitter rancor by his political opponents, and exasperated many of the leaders of his political party.

He married in London, 26 July 1797, LOUISA CATHERINE JOHNSON, born in Frederick County, Md., 12 Feb. 1775, daughter of Hon. Joshua and Catherine (Nuth) Johnson; her father was an eminent merchant of Baltimore, Md., and London, England, where he held the post of American consul-general from 1785 to 1799; she died in Washington, D. C., 15 May 1852.

Children:

- i. GEORGE WASHINGTON<sup>r</sup>, born in Berlin, Prussia, 13 Apr. 1801; died 30 Apr. 1829, unmarried.
- ii. JOHN, born in Boston, Mass., 4 July 1803; died in Washington, D. C., 23 Oct. 1834.

16. iii. CHARLES FRANCIS, born in Boston, 18 Aug. 1807.

iv. LOUISA CATHERINE, born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1811; died in infancy.

15. JOHN<sup>1</sup> ADAMS (13. *John<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>*), born in Mason, N. H., 24 Aug. 1778, was a farmer and after his marriage resided successively in Washington, N. H. (1806-1822), Hillsborough, N. H. (1822-1830) and Milford, N. H. (1830-1831). He died while on a journey in Stoddard, N. H., in 1831.

He married in Milford, N. H., 26 Feb. 1805, HANNAH LEAVITT, born in Amherst, N. H., 4 Aug. 1779, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Hastings) Leavitt; she died in Milford, N. H., 16 Mar. 1846.

Children, i. born in Milford, N. H., ii.-vii. born in Washington, N. H., and viii. born in Hillsborough, N. H.:

i. JOHN PRESCOTT<sup>8</sup>, born 26 Nov. 1805.

ii. ANDREW HASTINGS, born 5 July 1807.

iii. HANNAH, born in June 1810.

iv. ELIOT WOODWARD, born 6 June 1813.

v. NOAH WEBSTER, born 25 Feb. 1815.

vi. HIRAM KENDALL, born 3 Mar. 1817.

17. vii. ADONIRAM JUDSON, born 3 Oct. 1820.

viii. RANSOM B., born 23 Oct. 1822.

16. HON. CHARLES FRANCIS<sup>7</sup> ADAMS, LL.D. (14. *Hon. John Quincy<sup>6</sup>, Hon. John<sup>5</sup>, Dea. John<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>*), born in Boston, Mass., 18 Aug. 1807, when two years old was taken by his parents to Europe where in St. Petersburg, Paris and London he acquired his earliest education and acquaintance with several modern languages.





*Hon. Charles Francis Adams*

In 1817 he returned with them to Boston, entered the Boston Latin School where he graduated in 1821 and thence proceeded to Harvard College where he graduated A. B. in 1825. After legal study in Washington and in the office of Daniel Webster in Boston, he was admitted to the bar in 1828 and took an office in Boston, in which city he established his permanent residence; but he soon relinquished the practice of his profession.

From 1831 to 1844 he was a Representative and in 1845 and 1846 a Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature as a member of the Whig party, but in 1848 he joined the new Free-soil party which nominated Martin Van Buren for President and Mr. Adams for Vice-president. This ticket secured about three hundred thousand votes but won no state in the electoral college. In 1854 the Free-soil party became merged into the new Republican party with which Mr. Adams affiliated, and in 1858 and again in 1860 he was elected to Congress from Massachusetts. But soon after taking his seat in 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to England, a post formerly held by his father with distinction, by his grandfather with less success. His career in England from 1861 to 1868 is justly considered the greatest and most important triumph in the history of American diplomacy. While the sympathies of the middle and lower classes of England were largely with the Union cause, the political leaders, aristocracy and financial interests favored the Confederacy, prompted by hopes of the demoralization of the United States as a rival in world trade should it be dismembered by the Civil War. Only the firmness of Queen Victoria in following the advice of the Prince Consort prevented a diplomatic break at a critical moment, and thwarted the machi-



nations of Napoleon III to induce the English government to join with him in recognizing the Confederacy as an independent, sovereign state. Under these difficult, trying and critical conditions, Mr. Adams pursued an unflinching course to preserve English neutrality, exhibiting the dogged, courageous determination inherited from his ancestors, disdaining the ordinary crafty and intriguing arts of diplomacy, and with haughty and often defiant firmness overcoming the most serious difficulties. After the collapse of the Confederacy in 1865, the lofty character, cultivated scholarship and great abilities of Mr. Adams, coupled with respect for his success, soon gained for him the recognition and esteem at the Court of St. James to which he was justly entitled and which he enjoyed during the last two years of his diplomatic service in London. After his return to Boston in 1868, Mr. Adams held no further political offices except membership on the Geneva Arbitration Court in 1871-2; but he had considerable support both in 1872 and 1876 for nomination as a candidate for the presidency.

During the rest of his active career he lived in Boston in the winters and at the Adams mansion on Adams Street in Quincy during the summers, and engaged in literary and historical work, political writing and speaking, the administration of Harvard College and the management of the Adams family estate. Among his publications were "The Life and Works of John Adams" in ten volumes, and "The Diary of John Quincy Adams" in twelve volumes. From 1869 to 1881 he served as president of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, from which institution he received the honorary degree of LL.D in 1864, a distinction repeated by Yale College

in 1872. After five years of broken health, Mr. Adams died in Boston, 21 Nov. 1886.

He married in Medford, Mass., 5 Sept. 1829, ABIGAIL BROWN<sup>7</sup> BROOKS, born there 25 April 1808, youngest daughter of Peter Chardon<sup>6</sup> (*Rev. Edward<sup>5</sup>, Samuel<sup>4</sup>, Capt. Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Caleb<sup>2</sup>, Capt. Thomas<sup>1</sup>*) and Nancy (Gorham) Brooks; her father amassed a large fortune in Boston as an insurance broker and capitalist and at his death in 1849 was the wealthiest man in New England. She died 6 June 1889. Among her noted ancestors were Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knt. (1586-1661), Rev. John Cotton (1584-1652), and Hon. Nathaniel Gorham (1738-1796).

Children, i.-vi. born in Boston, vii. born in Quincy, Mass.:

- i. LOUISA CATHERINE<sup>8</sup>, born 13 Aug. 1831; died 13 July 1870; married CHARLES KUHN of Philadelphia, Pa.
18. ii. JOHN QUINCY, born 22 Sept. 1833.
19. iii. CHARLES FRANCIS, born 27 May 1835.
20. iv. HENRY, born 16 Feb. 1838.
- v. ARTHUR, born 23 July 1841; died 9 Feb. 1846.
- vi. MARY, born 19 Feb. 1846; married 20 June 1877, HENRY PARKER QUINCY, M. D.
21. vii. BROOKS, born 24 June 1848.

17. A. [DONIRAM] JUDSON<sup>8</sup> ADAMS (15. *John<sup>7</sup>, John<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>*), born in Washington, N. H., 3 Oct. 1820, passed his boyhood there and in Hillsborough and Milford, N. H. When fifteen years of age he followed an older brother to Boston, and in 1835 was articled to Stephen Hall to learn the wholesale West India goods trade, residing in the family of his employer, as was then the custom. On becoming of age in 1841 he became a

clerk with Stephen Hall, who had started business in 1831 and then had as a partner his cousin Martin L. Hall. On the retirement of Mr. Stephen Hall in 1849, the business was taken over by Mr. Martin L. Hall and Mr. Adams as partners under the firm name of Martin L. Hall and Company. The business expanded and became prosperous, in time others were admitted to the firm, and on the death of Mr. Hall in 1875, Mr. Adams became the senior partner and continued at the head of the company for thirty years until he retired from business in 1906, at the age of eighty-five years, after an honorable and successful commercial career of seventy years. The business was later incorporated as the Martin L. Hall Company and is now (1927) approaching towards its centennial year. In 1880 Mr. Adams was elected a director of the Faneuil Hall National Bank of Boston and continued in office a quarter of a century until his retirement from active business. He died at his home in Boston, 18 Feb. 1907, in his eighty-seventh year.

He married first, 9 Apr. 1845, HARRIET LINCOLN<sup>o</sup> NORTON, born in Brooksville, Me., 23 Feb. 1820, daughter of Capt. Phineas<sup>5</sup> (Noah<sup>4</sup>, Phineas<sup>3</sup>, Benjamin<sup>2</sup>, Nicholas<sup>1</sup>) and Abigail (Orcutt) Norton; she had ten children and died in Boston, 22 Mar. 1869.

He married secondly, in Boston, 22 Dec. 1870, LUCY HALE SHEPARDSON, born in Brooksville, Me., in 1824, daughter of Thaddeus and Mary ( ) Shepardson; she had no children and died in Boston, 9 July 1890.

Children by first marriage, born in Boston, Mass.:

22. i. EDWARD DEAN<sup>o</sup>, born 9 Apr. 1846.
- ii. FRANK B., born 26 Jan. 1848; died 27 Sept. 1848.

- iii. CHARLES ALDEN, born 9 Jan. 1849; died 14 Jan. 1911.
- iv. WALTER BIXBY, born 10 Sept. 1851; died 22 Feb. 1917.
- v. GEORGE LINCOLN, born 5 Dec. 1853.
- vi. FRANK A., born 10 May 1855; died 8 July 1905.
- vii. WILLIAM K., born 22 Dec. 1856.
- viii. MARSHALL P., born 16 Mar. 1858; died in 1886.
- ix. HARRIET JUDSON, born 5 Jan. 1861.
- x. ERNEST H., born 25 Apr. 1862; died 17 Aug. 1864.

18. JOHN QUINCY<sup>8</sup> ADAMS (16. *Hon. Charles Francis<sup>7</sup>, Hon. John Quincy<sup>6</sup>, Hon. John<sup>5</sup>, Dea. John<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>*), born in Boston, 22 Sept. 1833, prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1853, among his distinguished classmates being Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University 1869-1909. After three years of legal study, Mr. Adams was admitted to the bar in 1856 but abandoned the law as a profession after a few years' practice. He then established his residence on part of the family estate in Quincy which had been acquired by his grandfather, President John Quincy<sup>6</sup> Adams, partly by descent from the Quincy family and partly by purchase. The cultivation and improvement of this five hundred acre estate on Sea Street, called "Mount Wollaston Farm," which became one of the finest model farms in Massachusetts, always remained one of his greatest pleasures and interests, and much of his life was passed there, although during his last fifteen years he also had a winter residence in Boston. He was a man of sound business judgment and rendered valuable financial service during his term as a Fellow of Harvard College from 1877 to 1894, and as a director for many years of several important corporations.

Mr. Adams inherited the bold, blunt independence of character for which the family has been noted. During the Civil War he strongly supported the Union cause, serving three years with rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, and in 1865 was elected as a Republican to the legislature of that State. The reconstruction policies of the Republicans being distasteful to him, the next year he joined the Democratic party with which he thereafter affiliated. During the ensuing dozen years he was often nominated for office by the minority Democratic party, running unsuccessfully for Governor of Massachusetts in 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1879, for Lieutenant-governor in 1873, and for Vice-president of the United States in 1872; but in 1868, 1871 and 1874 he was elected as Representative for Quincy to the Massachusetts General Court. He died in Quincy, 14 Aug. 1894.

He married at Brookline, Mass., 29 Apr. 1861, FANNY CADWALLADER CROWNINSHIELD, born in Boston 15 Oct. 1839, daughter of George Caspar and Harriet (Sears) Crowninshield; she died in Boston, 16 May 1911.

Children:

- i. JOHN QUINCY<sup>9</sup>, born in Boston 23 Feb. 1862; died 12 Apr. 1876.
- ii. GEORGE CASPAR, born in Quincy, 24 Apr. 1863; graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1886; died in Quincy, 13 July 1900, unmarried.
23. iii. CHARLES FRANCIS, born in Quincy, 2 Aug. 1866.
- iv. FANNIE CADWALLADER, born in Quincy, 19 Aug. 1873; died in Quincy, 11 Apr. 1876.
- v. ARTHUR, born in Quincy, 20 May 1877; graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1899; has been engaged in the banking business in Boston as vice-president and secretary

of the Adams Trust Company, 1902-1906; vice-president of the City Trust Company, 1906-1910, and vice-president of the New England Trust Company, 1912-1920. During the World War he served in the United States Navy as ensign, 8 Apr. 1917 to 1 Jan. 1918, and as lieutenant, 1 Jan. 1918 to 16 June 1919. He resides in Dover, Mass., and is a member of the Somerset, Tennis and Racquet, Eastern Yacht, Exchange and Harvard Clubs of Boston.

He married at Beverly Farms, Mass., 5 Oct. 1921, Mrs. MARGERY (LEE) SARGENT, born in Brookline, Mass., 2 May 1893, daughter of George and Eva (Ballerina) Lee, and widow of Francis Williams Sargent.

- vi. ABIGAIL, born in Quincy, 6 Sept. 1879; married there, 10 June 1907, ROBERT HOMANS, born in Boston, 3 Oct. 1873, son of John and Helen Amory (Perkins) Homans. He graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1894, LL.B. 1897, and is a member of the law firm of Hill, Barlow and Homans of Boston. During the World War he served from 15 Aug. 1917 to 13 Feb. 1919 as major of infantry in the 301st Regiment of the 76th Division, United States Army, and was on duty in France from 15 July 1918 to 15 Jan. 1919. He resides in Boston and is a member of the Somerset and Harvard Clubs of Boston and the Norfolk Hunt Club. Children (Homans): 1. *George Caspar*, born 11 Aug. 1910. 2. *Fanny Crowninshield*, born 21 Aug. 1911. 3. *Helen Amory*, born 29 Oct. 1913. 4. *Robert*, born 25 Oct. 1918.

19. CHARLES FRANCIS<sup>s</sup> ADAMS, LITT.D., LL.D.  
(16. *Hon. Charles Francis*<sup>1</sup>, *Hon. John Quincy*<sup>6</sup>, *Hon. John*<sup>5</sup>, *Dea. John*<sup>4</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born in Boston, Mass., 27 May 1835, was prepared for college at the

Boston Latin School and by private tutors, graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1856, studied law with Richard Henry Dana, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. During the Civil War he rendered active military service in the Union cause; as First-lieutenant 19 Dec. 1861 to 30 Oct. 1862, and Captain 30 Oct. 1862 to 15 July 1864, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry; and as Lieutenant-colonel 15 July 1864 to 15 Feb. 1865 and Colonel 15 Feb. 1865 to 1 Aug. 1865, of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. His service included participation in the Antietam, Gettysburg and Wilderness campaigns, and the capture of Richmond.

Soon after the close of the Civil War he became prominent in railroad affairs, served as chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts from 1869 to 1879, chairman of the Railroad Board of Arbitration from 1879 to 1884, and as president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from 1884 to 1890. From 1892 to 1895 he was chairman of the Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission, and from 1882 to 1907 was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, during which service he was a strong champion for improvement in instruction in English composition and rhetoric. During a period of two score years he was president, vice-president or a director of numerous business, social, educational, political and historical organizations. Throughout his whole career he always took a decided stand on all important public questions, on which he vigorously expressed himself in the press or on the rostrum; and with the characteristic independence of the family was usually found in the minority camp, as in the anti-imperialism discussion in 1898 and the free silver agitation of 1896.

During the last forty years of his life, Mr. Adams was deeply interested in New England history, was vice-president from 1890 to 1895, and president from 1895 until 1915, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was a voluminous writer on historical matters and was always in demand as a public speaker on historical and patriotic occasions. In 1895 he conveyed to the City of Quincy eighty-four acres of land, known as Merry Mount Park, and in 1897 he presented to the Quincy Historical Society the old Adams mansion in Quincy, built in 1716 and the birthplace of President John Quincy<sup>6</sup> Adams. He was the recipient of the honorary degrees of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1895, Washington and Lee University in 1907, and Princeton University in 1909, and of Litt. D. from Oxford University in 1913. In 1893 he removed his residence from Quincy, Mass., to Lincoln, Mass., and after 1905 he usually passed the winters in Washington, D. C., but made numerous trips to Europe. He died in Washington, 20 Mar. 1915, after a very active life of almost eighty years.

He married at Newport, R. I., 7 Nov. 1865, MARY HONE OGDEN, born 23 Feb. 1843, daughter of Edward and Caroline (Callender) Ogden of New York City and Newport; she resides at the homestead in Lincoln, Mass.

Children born in Quincy, Mass.:

- i. MARY<sup>6</sup>, born 27 July 1867; married 30 Sept. 1890, GRAFTON ST. LOE ABBOTT, born in Lowell, Mass., 14 Nov. 1856, son of Hon. Josiah Gardiner and Caroline (Livermore) Abbott. He graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1877, studied law with his father, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar in Boston. After a dozen years of mining in the West and South, he returned to Boston in 1893 and



entered the offices of his father-in-law, taking charge of some of the latter's business interests. He established his residence in Concord, Mass., where he died, 27 Feb. 1915. Children (Abbott): 1. *Henry Livermore*, born 12 Apr. 1892. 2. *Mary Ogden*, born 12 Oct. 1894. 3. *John Adams*, born 11 July 1902.

- ii. LOUISA CATHERINE, born 28 Dec. 1871; married at Lincoln, Mass., 6 June 1900, THOMAS NELSON PERKINS, born in Milton, Mass., 6 May 1870, son of Edward Cranch and Jane Sedgwick (Watson) Perkins. He graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1891, LL. B. 1894, and is a member of the legal firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, of Boston. He resides in Westwood, Mass., and is a member of the Somerset, Norfolk Hunt, Eastern Yacht, and Exchange Clubs of Boston, and of the University and Harvard Clubs of New York City. Children (Perkins): 1. *Elliott*, born 16 Mar. 1901. 2. *James Handasyd*, born 17 Nov. 1903. 3. *Thomas Nelson*, born 30 Apr. 1907.
- iii. ELIZABETH OGDEN, born 3 Dec. 1873; resides with her mother in Lincoln, Mass.
- iv. JOHN, born 17 July 1875; graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1898; spent most of the next fifteen years in business in Kansas City, Mo., but in 1913 returned to Boston where he is treasurer of several oil companies. He is a member of the Somerset, Eastern Yacht and Harvard Clubs, and resides in Lincoln, Mass.

He married at Falmouth, Mass., 3 Oct. 1905, MARIAN MORSE, born in Topeka, Kansas, in 1878, daughter of Charles F. and Ellen (Holdredge) Morse.

Children:

- 1. MARY<sup>10</sup>, born 15 Aug. 1906.
- 2. JOHN QUINCY, born 15 July 1907.
- 3. THOMAS BOYLSTON, born 25 July 1910.

4. FREDERICK OGDEN, born 13 Sept. 1912.
5. ABIGAIL, born 3 June 1915.
- v. HENRY<sup>9</sup>, born 17 July 1875; graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1898; spent most of the next fifteen years in the West in charge of various family interests in Lewiston, Idaho, Portland, Ore., and Spokane, Wash., but since 1915 has made his business headquarters in Boston. During the World War he joined the Red Cross, in Aug. 1918 went to France and in Apr. 1919 to Russia where he continued to Aug. 1920. He is a member of the Somerset, Union, Union Boat, and Harvard Clubs, and resides unmarried at the family homestead in Lincoln, Mass.

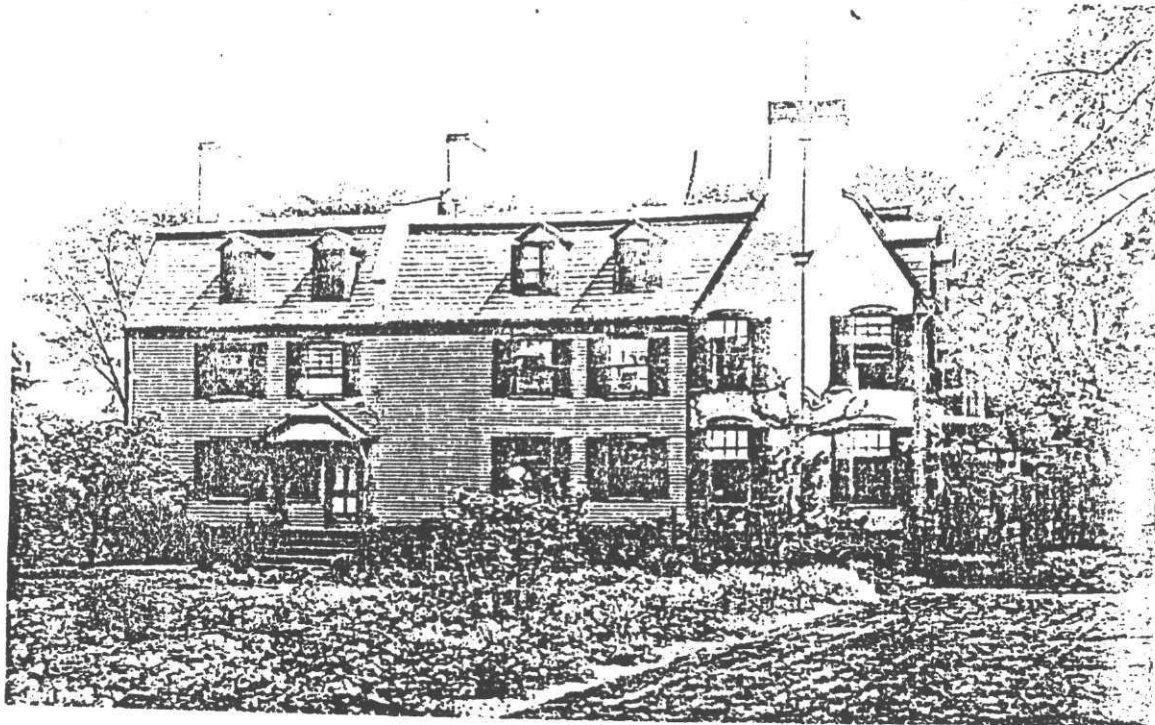
20. HENRY<sup>8</sup> ADAMS, LL.D. (16. *Hon. Charles Francis*<sup>7</sup>, *Hon. John Quincy*<sup>6</sup>, *Hon. John*<sup>5</sup>, *Dea. John*<sup>4</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>); born in Boston, Mass., 16 Feb. 1838, graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1858. After two years of travel and study in Europe, he joined his parents in Washington, D. C., but the next spring went with them to England where he remained seven years as secretary to his father while the latter was Minister to the Court of St. James. The family returned to America in 1868, and from 1870 to 1877 Mr. Adams was assistant professor of history at Harvard College and also editor of the "North American Review." Thereafter he resided mostly in Washington, D. C., although he travelled extensively abroad, and for over thirty years was engaged in literary, biographical and historical work. Among his noted works are: "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law" (1876), "New England Federalism" (1877), "Life of Albert Gallatin" (1880), "Life of John Randolph" (1882), the monumental "History of the United States under the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison" in nine volumes (1888-1891),

"Mont St. Michel and Chartres," and "The Education of Henry Adams" (1917).

Mr. Adams was a man with penetrating intellect, a profound scholar, an eminent historian, and a distinguished man of letters. His "History of the United States under the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison" is generally recognized as a masterpiece of historical writing, and his final work "The Education of Henry Adams" is not only a very remarkable autobiography and memoir of public events of his times, but also a superb exposition on the philosophy of life and human development. In 1892 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve University. He died in Washington, 27 Mar. 1918, at the age of eighty years.

He married at Beverly Farms, Mass., 27 June 1872, MARIAN HOOPER, born in Boston, 13 Sept. 1843, daughter of Dr. Robert William and Ellen (Sturgis) Hooper; she died in Washington, 6 Dec. 1885. No children.

21. BROOKS<sup>s</sup> ADAMS (16. *Hon. Charles Francis*<sup>7</sup>, *Hon. John Quincy*<sup>6</sup>, *Hon. John*<sup>5</sup>, *Dea. John*<sup>4</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born in Quincy, Mass., 24 June 1848, passed his boyhood there, in Boston and in London where his father resided as United States Minister from 1861 to 1868. During the Civil War he was sent back to Boston, was prepared for college by Prof. Ephraim W. Gurney, entered Harvard College in 1866 and graduated A.B. in 1870. After a year in the Harvard Law School and some private legal study he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in 1873. For over forty years he pursued his profession in Boston where he generally resided, also occupying in summer months the old Adams mansion on Adams Street in Quincy, Mass., acquired



*Adams Mansion, Adams St., Quincy, Mass.*



by President John<sup>5</sup> Adams in 1785. (See *ante*, page 107.) From 1904 to 1911 he was a lecturer at the Boston University Law School and in 1917 was a delegate to the Massachusetts State Constitutional Convention.

As an author on political and economic subjects, Mr. Adams published several volumes, besides frequently contributing to the leading American periodical magazines. Among his works were, "The Emancipation of Massachusetts" (1887), "The Law of Civilization and Decay" (1894), "American Economic Supremacy" (1900), "The New Empire" (1902), "The Gold Standard" (1894), "Railroads as Public Agents" (1910), and "The Theory of Social Revolutions" (1914). He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the National Institute of Arts and Letters, a fellow of the American Academy, and his club memberships included the Somerset and Automobile Clubs of Boston, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He died in Boston, 13 Feb. 1927, in his seventy-ninth year.

He married at Nahant, Mass., 7 Sept. 1889, EVELYN DAVIS, born in Cambridge, Mass., 4 Jan. 1853, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Henry and Harriet Blake (Mills) Davis. No children.

22. EDWARD DEAN<sup>9</sup> ADAMS, LL.D., SC. D. (17. A. Judson<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, John<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>), born in Boston, Mass., 9 Apr. 1846, was prepared for college at the Chauncey Hall School in Boston, entered Norwich University in 1861 and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1864. After a year of travel in Europe, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865-66, and then started his business career as cashier and accountant for

T. J. Lee and Hill, bankers and brokers of Boston, with whom he continued four years. In 1870 he became a partner in the banking firm of Richardson, Hill and Company of Boston, but in 1878 removed permanently to New York City to take a partnership in the noted banking firm of Winslow, Lanier and Company, remaining with them until 1893 when he withdrew to give his attention to the organization, financing and management of numerous large and important corporations in which he had become interested.

Early in his New York career his extraordinary genius for organization attracted the attention of the late J. Pierpont Morgan with whom Mr. Adams later became associated in many important financial transactions of great magnitude. During his last ten years in the firm of Winslow, Lanier and Company, from 1883 to 1893, Mr. Adams successively organized the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Portland, Ore., of which he was president 1882-1886; organized and financed the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was vice-president 1883-1887; organized the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company and planned the intricate re-organization of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, the West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company and the affiliated interests; re-organized the finances of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and prepared a large bond issue for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; re-organized and successfully financed without foreclosure the almost bankrupt American Cotton Oil Trust, of which company he became chairman of the board of directors 1890-1896; and from 1890 to 1899 was President of the Cataract Construction Company which erected under his direct supervision the great water-power plant at Niagara Falls to develop and transmit



*Edward Dean Adams*





from a central power station alternating current electric power for industrial purposes, the greatest engineering feat that had been accomplished to that time in that field.

From 1893 to 1896 he was chairman of the committee which re-organized under his direction the management and finances of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and its score of associated lines, involving over \$300,000,000, and was chairman of its board of directors in 1896-97. He then financed a merger of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad and the Chicago and Calumet Railroad with the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company of which he was president 1897-1901.

In addition to the above enterprises, he has been connected at various periods from 1885 to 1920 with the management of over a score of other large corporations. Among the more important offices held by him were: president of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, the East Jersey Water Company, the N. K. Fairbanks Company, and the Rumson Improvement Company; vice-president of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Empire Engineering Company; and director of the Cataract Power and Conduit Company, the Niagara Falls Power Company, the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company, the Union Petroleum Company, the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

In 1893 Mr. Adams became the representative in America of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, the greatest financial institution in Germany, and continued in that relation over twenty years until the outbreak of the World War in 1914. During this long period Mr. Adams enjoyed the implicit confidence of this Bank, through which he secured hundreds of millions

of dollars of German money for investment in American industrial enterprises with which he was connected. His powerful influence with the Deutsche Bank enabled him to render an especially important, financial public service early in 1896. During the preceding year a great business depression had swept the United States, customs receipts declined, securities had shrunk in market value due to enormous sales by foreign investors, and fanatics were advocating the repudiation of the gold standard; these conditions caused heavy exports in specie and the constant depletion of the gold reserve in the United States Treasury. During January 1896 the national finances reached an alarming and critical condition for which an inert Congress attempted no relief in response to the appeals of President Cleveland. At the end of that month the gold reserve in coin and bullion in the United States Treasury was just under \$100,000,000; the liability of the Treasury for demand payment in gold for gold certificates, treasury notes and United States notes totalled over \$500,000,000; these conditions, coupled with a feeling of impending financial panic, forecasted a speedy suspension of specie payments and the prostration of government credit. At this critical juncture, Mr. Adams received a personal power of attorney from the Deutsche Bank, dated 8 Jan. 1896, authorizing him to enter into an agreement on its behalf, with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the sale and delivery to the United States of a certain quantity of gold, payable in United States four per cent bonds, part of a total not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars nominal capital, and to stipulate on behalf of the Deutsche Bank and in his discretion all conditions of such agreement. Mr. Adams promptly arranged with the late J. Pierpont Morgan and James Stillman,

president of the National City Bank, for the floating of a gold loan to the United States Treasury of \$100,000,000, subscribing to a quarter of it for the Deutsche Bank, and immediately cabled for a gold shipment from Germany of \$10,000,000; the publication of these arrangements at once restored financial confidence, and the bond issue of \$100,000,000 was on 5 Feb. 1896 oversubscribed over five times at about 111 per cent.

From his *Alma Mater*, Norwich University, Mr. Adams received the degrees of M. S. in 1897 and A. M. in 1898, and the honorary degrees of LL.D. in 1908 and Sc.D. in 1927. Since 1905 he has served as a trustee of the University. The Royal Order of the Crown of Prussia, second class, was conferred upon him in 1909, in recognition of his successful representation of German capital in the United States. In recent years, Mr. Adams has gradually resigned most of his directorships, and in 1920 retired from active business after a most successful career of over half a century as a sagacious, constructive financier.

In addition to his financial and engineering interests, Mr. Adams has acquired a broad, cultural interest in literature, the sciences and the fine arts. Since 1894 he has been a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and active in its management; and he has been a trustee, fellow, patron or life member of over forty other artistic, scientific, literary, educational, or historical organizations, among the more important being the American Academy in Rome, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ethnological Society, American Fine Arts Society, American Folk-Lore Society, American Geographical Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Engineering Founda-

tion, American Museum of Natural History, National Research Council, Horticultural Society of New York, New York Botanical Garden Association, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society, American Numismatic Society, and New York Zoölogical Society. On 30 Mar. 1926, the John Fritz Medal, the highest engineering distinction in America, was conferred on Mr. Adams in recognition of his work on hydro-electric power at Niagara Falls.

Inspired by a reverence for the substantial worth and virtues of his Adams ancestors and by a desire to ascertain and visit their English ancestral home, Mr. Adams caused to be made the exhaustive researches which revealed the true English origin and ancestry of the family, and has had this volume prepared and published. He also has erected two mural memorials in honor of the family, one of bronze in the ancestral church of Barton David in England (illustrated on page 62), the other of Rosetta marble in the Pilgrim Tercentenary Stair Hall of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston (illustrated on page 70).

Mr. Adams' club memberships include the Union League, Metropolitan, Grolier, Church, Automobile, Engineers, Riding and City Clubs of New York, and the Rumson Country Club of which he was president, 1908-1919. He has homes in New York City and Rumson, N. J., and is a communicant of St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Ave., New York, and of St. George's-by-the-River at Rumson, N. J., of which he is senior warden.

He married in Boston, 10 Oct. 1872, FRANCES AMELIA GUTTERSON, born there 5 Mar. 1848, daughter of William Eaton and Sarah Frances (Lord) Gutterson, and through the

Lórd family a second-cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan; she died 4 Dec. 1921.

Children:

- i. ERNEST KEMPTON<sup>10</sup>, born in Boston, Mass., 17 Dec. 1873; graduated at Yale University, Ph.B. 1896, and at Columbia University, E. E. 1897 and A. M. 1898. After extended foreign travel he devoted his life to scientific studies, design and research, as an electrical and mechanical engineer. He died at Watkins Glen, N. Y., 21 July 1904.

He married 5 Aug. 1901, MARGARET SEEFELD, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Seefeld, of Berlin, Germany.

Children:

1. PIERPONT<sup>11</sup>, born in New York City, 14 May 1902; is residing in Paris, France. He married at Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 June 1925, DOROTHY MANTELL BLAKE, born 15 Nov. 1904. Child (Adams):
    1. *Judith*<sup>12</sup>, born in Paris, 28 April 1927.
  2. KEMPTON, born in Rumson, N. J., 16 June 1903; is residing at "Piermont," Redding Ridge, Conn. He married, 13 Mar. 1926, MARION F. MINOR of New York City. Child (Adams): 1. *Ann*<sup>12</sup>, born 12 Dec. 1926.
- ii. RALPH LANIER<sup>10</sup>, born 6 June 1878; died 12 Aug. 1880.
  - iii. RUTH, born in New York City, 8 Jan. 1891. She married, 24 Nov. 1920, LEIGHTON LOBDELL, born in New York City, 19 Nov. 1884, son of Rev. Francis Lobdell, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D., and his wife Julia G. Doon. He graduated at Yale University, A. B. 1907, and at the New York Law School, LL. B. 1909. He is an attorney-at-law in New York City and resides in Rumson, N. J. He is a member of the University, Yale and Church Clubs of New York and

of the Rumson Country Club. During the World War he was in the military service over two years. At the time America entered the struggle in April 1917, he was a member of the 1st New York Cavalry, but was transferred to the 106th Field Artillery, 20 June 1917; trained at Camp Wadsworth; commissioned Second-lieutenant of Field Artillery, 5 December 1917; sent overseas 8 May 1918; served at the front in the Meuse, Argonne, Verdun and Fromeréville Sectors; detailed to Artillery School, Camp de Meuçon; transferred to 19th Field Artillery, 5th Division, Army of Occupation; discharged 22 July 1919. Children born in New York City (Lobdell): 1. *Francis*, born 24 Aug. 1921. 2. *Brenda*, born 27 Aug. 1925. 3. *Leighton Mansfield*, born 27 Sept. 1927.

23. CHARLES FRANCIS<sup>9</sup> ADAMS (18. *John Quincy*<sup>8</sup>, *Hon. Charles Francis*<sup>7</sup>, *Hon. John Quincy*<sup>6</sup>, *Hon. John*<sup>5</sup>, *Dea. John*<sup>4</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born in Quincy, Mass., 2 Aug. 1866, graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1888, spent a year in foreign travel, and then entered the Harvard Law School, graduating LL.B. in 1892. The next year he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar, and he engaged a few years in legal practice. Two terms as Mayor of his native city (1896 and 1897) satisfied his ambitions for political preferment and public service, and he then turned his attention to financial affairs.

In 1898 he was appointed treasurer of Harvard University, in which important post he still continues in financial charge of property valued at over \$50,000,000. He is also a trustee or director of more than fifty important financial, real estate, and industrial corporations, among them the American Sugar Refining Company, American Telephone & Telegraph

Company, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Boston Athenæum, Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Boston Real Estate Trust, Fifty Associates, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Old Colony Railroad, Old Colony Trust Company, Park Square Building Company, and the Union Safe Deposit Vaults.

Mr. Adams has residences in Boston and Concord, Mass., and holds membership in the Somerset, Exchange, Eastern Yacht, Boston Yacht, Corinthian Yacht, and Harvard Clubs of Boston, and the New York Yacht and Harvard Clubs of New York City. From his earliest boyhood he has been an enthusiastic yachtsman, is generally considered the most expert amateur skipper in the country, and acquired international distinction as skipper of the yacht *Resolute* which in July, 1920, defeated the *Shamrock IV* in three out of five races in the international contest for the America Cup.

He married at Washington, D. C., 3 April 1899, FRANCES LOVERING, born in Taunton, Mass., 16 Jan. 1869, daughter of Hon. William Croade and Mary Loring (Swasey) Lovering; her father was a Member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1897 until his death in 1910.

Children:

- i. CATHERINE<sup>10</sup>, born 13 Jan. 1902; married at Concord, Mass., 26 June 1923, HENRY STURGIS MORGAN, born 24 Oct. 1900, son of J. Pierpont and Jane Norton (Grew) Morgan and grandson of the late eminent financier and art collector, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York City. He is a graduate of Harvard College, A. B. 1923, and they reside in New York City where he is a member of the Racquet & Tennis, India House and New York Yacht Clubs.
- ii. CHARLES FRANCIS, born 5 May 1910.





PART THREE  
APPENDIX







#### MISCELLANEOUS ADAMS FAMILIES IN SOMERSETSHIRE

Besides the Adams families in Barton David given on pages 27-51 in this volume, there was another Adams family living in that parish about 1600 of whom two wills have been preserved, viz., that of Thomasine Adams in 1597 and that of her brother John Adams in 1611. Abstracts of these two wills are appended.

Will of Thomasine Adams of Barton David, dated 4 Feb. 1596/7. To my two sisters, Mary and Margaret Adams, my whole part of two acres of wheat. My brother John Adams oweth me 20 s., which I give to the six children of my brothers and sisters, viz., John Salmon, William Salmon, Mary Hollys, William Champion, Margaret Adames and Thomas Voules. My brother hath also covenanted to give me 6 s. 8 d. per year for six years, whereof I give 20 s. to Margaret his daughter and the rest to my sisters Mary and Margaret. To my sisters Katherine, Mary, Margaret and Agnes, and to Alice Bryant and Mary Hollys [certain clothing]. To Martha my "Syster Lawe" a kerchief, etc. To Richard Bryant 3 s. he oweth me. To Cogan's wife and children three old russett coats. To Mary Ryse a wastcoat and to Agnes Millard my second best hat. Residue to my sister Mary Adams, sole executrix. Proved 8 July 1597. Inventory totalled £8-6-5. (Wells Probate Registry, vol. XXV, fol. 28.)

Original will of John Addames of Barton David, cloth weaver, dated 30 Nov. 1611. Wife Martha to educate children. Sons Philip, Christopher and Richard. Daughter Philippa. A certain field bequeathed for the "comfort of daughter Margaret and her family, my wife Martha to broode it upp for her" for four years. In the bond of the executrix Martha the testator is described as "late of Corton Denham," a parish eight miles south-east of Barton David. Bondsmen, John Shepperd of West Lidford and John Savidge of Midsomer Norton. (Probate Records in Wells Diocesan Registry.)

From the above two wills and other sources the appended family is constructed:

—— ADAMS, was born about 1535, perhaps a younger brother of 2. Henry<sup>2</sup> Adams of Barton David (1. *John*<sup>1</sup>).\*

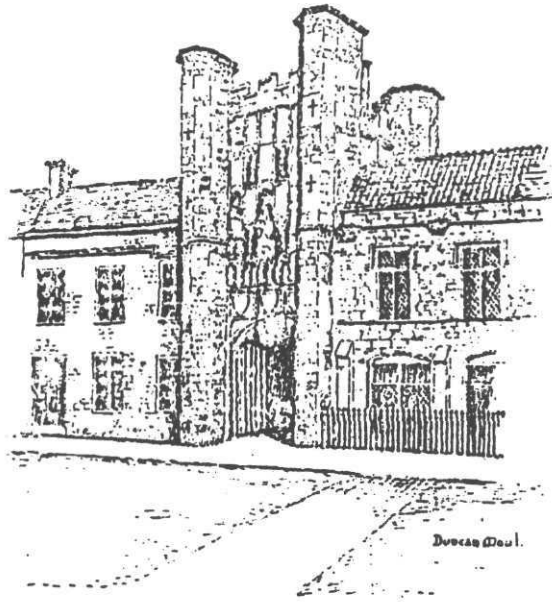
Children:

- i. A DAUGHTER, b. about 1562; m. ——— SALMON. Children (Salmon): 1. *John*. 2. *William*.
- ii. THOMASINE, b. about 1564; the testator of 1596/7; d. in 1597, unmarried.
- iii. JOHN, b. about 1566; a weaver of Barton David and Corton Denham; the testator of 1611; buried at Barton David, 2 Feb. 1611/12. He m. about 1592, MARTHA ———; she was buried at Barton David, 18 Dec. 1634. Children (Adams): 1. *Margaret*, b. about 1593; was married by 1611. 2. *Philip*, b. about 1597. 3. *Christopher*, b. about 1599. 4. *Philippa*, b. about 1601. 5. *Richard*, b. about 1603. 6. *Joan*, b. about 1605; bur. 1607. 7. *Robert*, bapt. 1 Mar. 1606/7; bur. Nov. 1607.
- iv. A DAUGHTER, b. about 1568; m. (1), ——— HOLLIS; m. (2), ——— CHAMPION. Child by first husband (Hollis): 1. *Mary*. Child by second husband (Champion): 2. *William*.
- v. A DAUGHTER, b. about 1570; m. ——— VOULES. Child (Voules): 1. *Thomas*.
- vi. MARY, b. about 1572.
- vii. MARGARET, b. about 1574.
- viii. AGNES, b. about 1576.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SOMERSETSHIRE RECORDS

The following references, chronologically arranged, to persons bearing the name of Adams, living either in Barton

\* See *ante*, pages 28-38.



*Diocesan Registry, Wells*



David, in parishes adjoining, or within a radius of a few miles, are here recorded for preservation. It has not been possible to connect them with the direct line of the emigrant Henry Adams, but some of them were undoubtedly of it, and others of the generation of his father and himself were probably cousins in varying degrees:

1512

In causa Matrimoniale inter Robert Adams of Chypeham and Agnes Hyll de eadem. (Diocesan Registry, Act Book 1A, 1506-1514.)

1523

John Adams of Trent. Robert Adams of Sampford. (Public Record Office, Subsidy 169/146, 14-15 Henry VIII.)

1526/7

John Adams, parson of Curry Mallet, mentioned in a case. (Diocesan Registry, Act Book 2, 1526/7.) Case of Alice Manner *vs.* William Adams. (*Ibid.*, Act Book 2, 1526/7.)

1533

Agnes Adams wife of John Adams of Farley Hungerford, act. 27. (*Ibid.*, Deposition Book 2, 1533.)

1539

## MUSTER ROLL, SOMERSET, 1539

Astington Tithing; Richard Adams, "harness and byll." Barton Tithing; John Adams, "bowe." Robert Adams, "bowe & VI ar(rows)." Lovyngton Tithing; John Adams, "1 hole harnys." Westin Gonville Tithing; William Adams, "1 hole harnys." Lymington Tithing; Robert Adams, 1 sheff ar(rows). (Public Record Office, Accounts E. 101, 59/21.)

1540

Will of John White of Butleigh, 3 Dec. 1540, proved 15 Sept. 1541. "To John Adams a gown." (Probate Registry, Wells, Vol. V., fol. 15.)

1542

## SUBSIDY OF 1542

Tithing of Trent: Richard Adamps, goods; Elizabeth Adamps, goods; John Adamps, goods. Tithing of Lovyngton: John Adamps, goods. Tithing



of Weston Bampffield: John Adamps, goods; William Adamps, goods. Tithing of Barton, King Weston and Kington: Robert Adamps, goods. (Subsidy 170/207, 34 Henry VIII., Public Record Office.)

1544

Will of Isabel Jeffrey of East Chynocke, dated 21 Jan. 1543/44. To my sister Jone my best kirtle. The residue to my father Henry Adams whom I make executor. Proved at Martock, 21 Apr. 1544. Inventory £3-17-4. (Probate Registry, Wells, Vol. 1543/4, fol. 34.)

1550

Will of Johan Gregory of Butleigh, widow, dated 2 Oct. 1550, proved 21 Feb. 1551/2. To Johan Adams a bushell of wheate and a sheete, and to her child a sheep. (Probate Registry, Wells, Vol. VIII, fol. 2.)

1555

Will of Johanna Shepard of West Pennard, widow, dated 29 Apr. 1555, proved 21 Aug. 1555. "I bequeathe to Alice Adams a kyrtell wth whyte lynning, iij platters, a payre of sheites, and one heffer. Itm. I bequeathe to Alice Adams a peticote." (Probate Registry, Wells Vol. IX, fol. 78.)

Case of Christian Hopkins: among the witnesses was Johana Adams uxor Robert Adams of Lymington, deceased, aged 34 years. (Deposition Book 7, Wells Diocesan Registry.)

1557

Nicholas Adams of St. Benignus, Glastonbury, officer of the church. (Wells Diocesan Registry, Act Book 27.)

1564

Will of Richard Grinslede of Baltonsborough, dated 27 Feb. 1564, proved 13 June 1564. "Item I give to my Mr. John Brice his servante Johanna Adams iiijd." (Probate Registry, Wells, Vol. XIV, fol. 67.)

1570

Administration on the estate of Richard Adams of Trent granted to Alice Adams, executrix. Will names son William Adams, and John and Robert Adams, minor sons of William. Also Uncle Richard Adams. (Wells Diocesan Registry.)

1571

Administration on the estate of John Brown granted to Elinor Browne his widow of Charlton. Sureties, John Sheperd of Charlton, husbandman, and Thomas Adams of Bristol. (Wells Diocesan Registry, License Book.)

1575

Margery Adams of Glastonbury mentioned. (Wells Diocesan Registry, Act Book 54.)

1581

Walter Caple and Mary Adams were married at Butleigh, 12 Jan. 1581. His estate was administered 7 Oct. 1593. Robert Bernard and John Kellway, both of Butleigh, sureties for the widow as administratrix.

1585

Estate of Elizabeth Adams of St. John, Glastonbury. Administration granted to Elizabeth Poole, 10 Feb. 1585/6. Sureties, Humphrey Poole and Thomas Poole of Balsborrow (Baltonsborough). (Wells Diocesan Registry, License Book 9.)

1586

Administration on estate of Elizabeth Adams of Glastonbury, widow, granted to Thomas Walton of Baltonsborough, gentleman, 8 July 1586. Surety: Philip Masters of Butleigh. (Probably a new and later grant for the previous entry.) (*Ibid.*, License Book 9.)

1590

Marriage license of William Addams and Anna Langdon, 25 July 1590. (*Ibid.*, License Book 10.)

1591

John Addams of Hinton St. George cited to appear January 1591. (*Ibid.*, License Book 12.)

1592

Tristram Addams of East Pennard, deceased. Joanna Adams was his relict. Nov. 1592. (*Ibid.*, License Book 12.)

1603

Marriage license of Robt. Haine of Somerton and Katherine Addams of Queen Camel, widow. (*Ibid.*, License Book 16.)

1613

"We also present that Agnes Addams and Marye Addams were by passport sent to Glastonbury in the said County & allowed for their return passe three daies." (Kingsbury Hundred Sessions held at Chard, 9 Mar. 1613.)

1615

It is presented by John Addams, Petty Constable of Castle Cary, that certain people (named) were taken vagrants in Castle Cary & punished. (Taunton Indictments, File 33, Pt. 3, Presentment of the Constables of Somerset, July, 14 James I.)

Richard Addames hath dwelt in East Pennard for 12 years—has wife and five children. (Quarter Sessions, Taunton Minute Book, 1613-1620.)

1618

Marriage license for John Fisher and Ann Wilton of Charlton Adam. Richard Adams of Somerton, yeoman, one of the sureties. (Wells Diocesan Registry, Marriage Licenses.)

1624

William Addams of Somerton, co. Somerset, lived previously at Ditchet for 20 years; and before that at Queen Camel. Deposed aged 68 years in 1624. (Wells Diocesan Registry, Deposition Book 60.)

1629

Christopher Adams of Barton David, husbandman, joint administrator of estate of John<sup>s</sup> Adams of same parish, nephew of Henry<sup>t</sup> Adams, the emigrant. Christopher was son of John Adams, the weaver of Barton David. (See *ante*, pages 46 and 152.)

1630

William Addams of Somerton, yeoman, bondsman. (Wells Diocesan Registry, License Book 28.)

1638

Tristram Addames of Butleigh, bondsman. (Taunton Quarter Sessions, 1627-1638.)

## INDEX OF PERSONS







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THE numerals refer to the pages on which the names appear. Descendants in America of the colonist Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams, bearing the name "Adams," have appended to their names their generation number in descent from him. These numbers are omitted from the names of the Adamses in England, except the colonist Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams who is termed Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams in the history of the family in America commencing on page 58, and is so numbered in this index. The same name may occur more than once on a page, but only one reference to that page is given. Names in italics in parentheses, showing lines of descent, and names of sovereigns of England used in regnal year dating, are not indexed.

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## IN MEMORIAM

BEFORE this volume was entirely printed, the compiler Mr. J. Gardner Bartlett, died on November 11, 1927, in Boston, Massachusetts. Born in Boston in 1872, of New England ancestry, and educated as an architect, Mr. Bartlett found genealogical research so interesting a field that he eventually became one of the best-equipped students of early New England family history and an authority on the diffusion of racial strains in Colonial America. During seven years' study of original records in England, he compiled a vast store of genealogical data of great value to the history of New England. He was the author and compiler of a dozen volumes of genealogies of New England settlers of which this is the last completed work on which he was engaged. It is fitting that these lines of appreciation can be included as the book leaves the presses.

CHARLES EDWARD BANKS